Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 22. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1895. No. 74

XMAS GOODS

Cut Glass--Smelling Salts, Ink Stands, Pin Trays, Perfume Bottles.

Leather Goods--Purses, Card Cases, Cigarette Cases, Cigar Cases.

We have a Beautiful Stock of these Goods, Silver Mounted. Watch our Windows and our Announcements.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, JEWELERS, 47 GOVERNMENT ST.

A Store Is Valued for What it Sells and How it Sells.

We aim to keep in touch with the newest and best in Dry Goods. The Fall Stock is in its prime, and the store is full of stylish things.

Wintry Weather Reminds You of a New Wrap.

We have them in newest materials. Stylish, comfortable and correctly valued.

Winter Underclothing.

Underclothing isn't to be bought like sugar, at the store that sells the cheapest. We are not ashamed to admit that you can buy underwear cheaper than our prices, but, emphatically, not this underwear. Bring around a few of these cheap (?) garments and we will compare notes.

Don't You Tire of the Word "Bargains" at Times?

Storekeepers seem to love it. Everything is a "bargain" until you look at the purchase at home. We are trying to get along without using this universal word.

AT THE WESTSIDE,

However, economy and quality go hand in hand, and we are making BETTER BUSINESS, by giving BETTER GOODS, BETTER SERVICE and BETTER EVERYTHING. Will you help us?

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

70 GOVERNMENT ST. Nov. 22, 1895

Go to Cheapside For Heating Stoves

MAUDE—We must have a Heating Stove this Winter, dear.

CHARLIE—Well, go down to Cheapside and get one. They have a big variety and their prices are always right.

GEO. POWELL & CO.,

CHEAPSIDE, 127 GOVERNMENT. ST.

Little Drops of Water

Little savings lay the foundation of a fortune. We are trying to help you to lay the foundation. We expect ours in Small Profits giving you goods at jobbers' prices.

Soap : : The best 15 cent bar in town. Ross bar, 5 cents. Electric at 65 cents a box, or 7 bars for 25 cents is very detersive.

Our Blend Tea at 20 cents is a cup winner. Those Eastern Oysters in tin and shell are toothsome. Just in: Ontario Sweet Apple Cider. by the gallon or bottle, 'au naturel."

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., 127 Government Street.

Epicures

HAVE YOU TRIED THOSE SALMON TIPS? THEY ARE DELICIOUS.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.,

.....The Leading Grocers.

Pin Your Faith

To London Hospital Cough Cure. It will not disappoint you.

JOHN COCHRANE

Prescription Druggist, N. W. Corner Yates and Douglas streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIXTEEN CORDS seasoned beach wood, $2.75, delivered. W. Eden, Foul Bay. nov22-2t.

WANTED—Situation by the month by a boy aged 14 years. Address W. G. Times Office. nov22-3t

SHOT GUN & RIFLE SHOOTING for turkeys and geese at Clover Point. Every bull's-eye at 100 yeard off hand wins a turkey or goose. nov22-1t

WANTED—Strong team for ploughing, for board of man and horses. Two month's work. Apply A. B. Times Office. no22-5t

THE BEAUTIFUL SOUTHERN DRAMA

"LYNWOOD"

Will be repeated at A. O. U. W. Hall

THIS EVENING

Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. nov20-3t

Notice to Carpenters, etc.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty until 10 a.m., of Thursday, the 28th inst., for making certain alterations to the boat house in Her Majesty's Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

Plans, specifications and conditions of contract may be seen at the office of the Assistant Civil Engineer in this yard.

Tenders to be endorsed "Works," and addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. H. LOBB,
Naval Storekeeper.
Her Majesty's Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

A Full Supply of

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

Fresh and Cheap.

R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort Street.

At this Season

A young man's mind lightly turns to thoughts of a full dress suit. We have just received a consignment of superb

Full Dress Fabrics

Direct from England. These goods are the product of the most famous mills in Europe, unexcelled in finish, weave and durability, and were especially selected for the holiday trade.

CAMPBELL & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

Corner of Trounce Ave. and Broad Streets, opposite Driard Hotel.

The only firm in British Columbia importing direct from Europe.

Money to Loan

On Security of Improved Property.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Government Street

For Sale.

Lots at junction of Douglas and Government Streets known as the Heywood property. The cheapest buy in the city at the present time.

HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Government street.

PERSONAL.

D. J. Munn, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

J. H. Brownlee returned from the Sound this morning.

John B. High and wife, of Tacoma, are guests at the Driard.

F. B. Gibbs returned this morning from a trip to the Sound.

A. G. Smith, deputy attorney-general, returned from Vancouver last night.

Rev. R. H. Roberts, Kuper Island, and C. Baggett, Duncan's, are at the New England.

John B. Laidlaw, of Toronto, inspector for the Norwich Union Insurance Company, is at the Driard.

Dr. Sloggett, of Ladner's, came over on the Yosemite last evening and is registered at the Oriental.

J. K. Devlin, local agent for the Northwestern Steamship Co., returned this morning from the Sound.

W. E. McCormick, manager for the Schl-Hastie-Erskine Company, returned from the Sound this morning.

D. Murphy will leave for his old home at Lac La Hache to-night to visit relatives. On his return, about the 17th of January, he will form a legal partnership with S. D. Shultz.

CLOUDS COLLECT.

The Atmosphere of Turkish Politics Again Overshadowed by Impending Trouble.

On the Surrender of Zeitoun Further Bloodshed Can Hardly be Avoided.

Powers may Send Warships Through Dardanelles Without Sultan's Leave.

Constantinople, Nov. 22.—The general situation, which again became overcast with threatening clouds yesterday, principally due to the fact that the Sultan, in the face of his well known cruelty to the Armenians, had appointed Bahri Pasha military commander of Aleppo district, in which Zeitoun is situated, continues to inspire the gravest fears. A telegram received here from Marash yesterday, apparently considerably delayed by Turkish officials, says the American and other missionaries there are again in the greatest danger, notwithstanding repeated assurances from the Porte that they would be guarded.

Advices from Sivas say that as soon as the reinforcements of the Turkish troops arrive there the Turkish officials will demand the surrender of all arms and ammunition in possession of the Armenians. To make matters look darker, if the quantity of arms and ammunition surrendered does not satisfy the officials, the Turkish troops may be ordered to attack the Armenians. Under these conditions it is difficult to see how further bloodshed can be avoided. Members of the diplomatic corps point to the fact that as the Mussulmans of Sivas are not to be disarmed, the projected measure against the Armenians creates a new danger which may have most grave consequences.

The concentration of Turkish troops at Marash, fifteen miles from Zeitoun, continues as rapidly as possible. While this massing goes on, the Turkish commander at Marash continues negotiations with the Armenians at Zeitoun, holding out all sorts of promises for their surrender, but the Armenians have been so often deceived that they apprehend nothing less than a wholesale massacre if they lay down their arms. The representatives of the Powers take the same view, and, as already cabled, they have notified the Porte that they will not answer for the consequences if the Zeitoun Armenians are massacred. The Armenians here who have been prevailed upon to talk on the subject intimate surprise at the Turks being prepared at Zeitoun, and say that the battle which will be fought there will make history, and show whether the Armenians are entitled to their freedom or at least self government.

This may be exaggeration, but it is the view of the situation which is taken by the Armenian revolutionists, and they are undoubtedly sending money, arms, ammunition, provisions and men to Zeitoun as fast as possible. It is thought that if the Armenians had succeeded in carrying Zeitoun earlier in the year the situation there now would be decidedly interesting. As it is, the general opinion seems to be that the Turks will eventually recapture Zeitoun and the Armenians will pay a terrible price for their short possession of it.

Probably the most serious feature of the situation at present is one resulting from the demand of the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria, made to the Sultan, for firmans allowing the passage through the Dardanelles to this city of a second dispatch boat or a small gunboat, to be attached to each of the respective embassies. It was at first believed there would be no difficulty in persuading the Sultan to grant the necessary permission for the passage through the Dardanelles of four small warships, but it is now intimated at the palace that he may decline to grant these demands. In case of refusal steps may be taken to send additional warships here without the permission of the Sultan. It is hoped, however, that Abdul Hamid may be persuaded to listen to reason, and it may not be necessary to resort to stenter measures.

Paris, Nov. 22.—A dispatch to Le Matin from Constantinople, published to-day, says twenty villages were burned in the northwestern portion of Aleppo and that the inhabitants have been massacred. The dispatch adds that the Kurds are gathering on the borders of the Euphrates, preparing to march into Syria for the purpose of massacreing the Christians there.

London, Nov. 22.—Rustem Pasha, late Turkish ambassador to London, was an Italian by birth, and before entering the service of the Turkish government bore the title of Count Malini. He distinguished himself as governor of Lebanon, where he put an end to corruption and promoted healthy reform in all parts of the government.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the Globe this afternoon confirms the report of ill treatment to which a Canadian missionary, Rev. Mr. Martin, has been subjected by the Turks. He was beaten and afterwards imprisoned sixteen hours near Hadjin, province of Adana.

Rome, Nov. 22.—Father O'Connell, of Boston, has been chosen by the Propaganda to be the new rector of the American college here. His nomination has yet to be submitted for Pontifical sanction.

TWENTY MILLION DOLLARS

About To Be Invested in Niagara Property—The Storm's Victims.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The Express this morning prints a story of the proposed investment of $20,000,000 of capital in property north of Niagara Falls. The scheme is said to be the handling of Canadian freight. The capitalists who are said to be behind the enterprise are such men as John Jacob Astor, William K. Vanderbilt, W. Seward Webb, J. Pierpont Morgan and others.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 22.—A telephone message from Kamlechie, a small town on the Grand Trunk railway, fourteen miles from Sarnia, stated that four bodies had been washed ashore there. Nothing is known here of any boats having gone ashore near that place. The crew of the bark Montgomery, ashore above here, or the Canadian side, were taken off and landed here. The bark is in bad shape, being full of water.

MORE BOUNDARY NONSENSE

The Washington Liar Writing Wide of the Mark on the Alaska Question.

A U. S. Alaska Official Denies a Lot of the Sensational Rubbish Published.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A special to the Evening News from Washington says: The United States has been compelled to abandon the contention as to the exact location of 141st meridian, between Mount St. Elias and the Arctic ocean. It appears now that this country is almost brought to the point of open hostilities with Great Britain on the question of the boundary line between Alaska and British America because of the action of the chief of the coast and geodetic survey distributing the patronage of his office. When the present chief of the bureau, W. W. Duffield, was installed he found in the employment of the service Mr. McGrath, surveyor. McGrath had been assigned the duty of running the line of the141st meridian, which is the boundary line always recognized.

He had completed the field work, but had not worked out his notes when dismissed. That portion of the work was given to other men in the office. In the meantime the Canadian engineer surveyed the meridian and established the Canadian line 7 and 31.10 miles west of the presumed line of McGrath's. The boundary, according to the Canadian authorities, was west of the mining settlement known as Forty Mile. No one could understand how the surveyors were so wide apart. Although they worked with chronometers and sextants, and without the aid of a definite survey of the coast, it was declared that they ought not to be a hundred feet apart. McGrath was sent for. He went over the notes and proved his line and that located by the Canadian engineer are in reality 22 feet apart, and now the Canadian line is acknowledged to be approximately correct. This means, apparently, that the 141st meridian of the main east and west boundary of Alaska, north of Mount St. Elias, has been definitely determined. But it leaves the town of Forty Mile in British territory. The question of the location of the southeast line of the boundary is still in abeyance, and continues to give the administration a great deal of trouble, especially as the British insist that the city of Juneau, including the United States custom house, is within their territory.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 22.—Jos. Murray, United States commissioner of fisheries, Alaska, and special agent of the treasury, passed through Denver en route from Alaska to Washington, having been summoned by the president to report upon the boundary survey, which has been causing international interest for the past month. In an interview to-day he said: "The published reports of the excitement in Alaska, of British seizures and the building of forts, are all bosh. There will be no trouble. There are no forts building, and there is not a brick within one thousand miles of our territory.

Good News for All Smokers.

The Spanish Blossom cigars will be on the market with our own registered labels by December 1st of this year. To stop all imitations of our goods forever after we have the new label patented. Look out for them. Kurtz & Co. *

—Sweet taste remains after smoking "Royal" cigarettes (Turkish). 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

—Always ask for Okell & Morris' jams and jellies. *

DEBS OUT OF JAIL.

The Labor Leader Serves Out His Term of Imprisonment and is Lionized.

Great Demonstration at the Prison To-Day to Welcome the Martyr.

Debs Will Deliver an Important Speech on the Labor Question To-Night.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—Eugene V. Debs became a free man again at 12 o'clock last night. Debs finished his sentence in about the same condition, both mentally and physically, as when Sheriff Eckert took him in charge 183 days ago. He is the same earnest and magnetic champion of organized labor as in days gone by, his genial disposition not having suffered in the least by his enforced confinement.

He explained this last night while sitting in the Sheriff's office at Woodstock by saying: "I have been sustained by the consciousness that I was paying a penalty for doing what I conceived to be my duty."

There was a big demonstration to-day, al the labor organizations in the city had delegations on the special train for Woodstock. Besides these there were many sympathizers with Mr. Debs who went along to swell the crowd and make an imposing demonstration. When they reached Woodstock jail to meet the labor leader on his release from prison, the delegation with bands of music, formed a procession, marching from Woodstock depot to the jail. There was an informal greeting there and Mr. Debs in a carriage was escorted to the train, which will arrive in Chicago about 7:30 o'clock.

The trades Unions will be at the depot in a body. Then a procession will be former and parade through the streets to Battery D. At Battery D Mr. Debs will deliver an address which will be an important utterance on the labor question. He will speak for two hours. His address, which has been prepared with much care, is awaited by the laboring men with considerable interest.

Mr. Debs will go to Terre Haute tomorrow, wher another big demonstration awaits him at his old home. There will be a public demonstration at Buffalo, which will also be addressed by Mr. Debs.

JUMPED DOWN TO DEATH.

Girls Leap from the Fourth Storey of a Burning Building.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22.—This morning a disastrous fire broke out in the Exchange building, at VanBuren and Market streets. Several persons were injured by jumping from the fourth storey. Nellie Turner, Kittie Landgraf and Fanny Neil all jumped into the street and may die from their injuries. As soon as the presence of the fire was made known panic reigned everywhere, and before some of the girls could be restrained they had climbed out of the windows and jumped. One of the first to appear at a window was Nellie Turner. She screamed for help. Some one on the ground called jump. She did not do this, however, but left the window. A moment later another girl appeared near the fire escape. She climbed out on the sill, clung to the fire escape and commenced to descend. Officer Flaherty was also on the fire escape between the first and second storeys, when he saw the girl above him and started up to aid her. He was too late; she lost her balance and fell to the street. The officer tried to catch her, but failed. She was picked up almost unconscious, and the stimulants which were administered failed to revive her. The entire loss exceeds half a million dollars.

—Easterners wishing the old time Pennsylvania anthracite would be wise in placing their orders with Spratt & Macaulay, sole agents. *

—"Royal" cigarettes (Turkish) are a substitute for cachous. 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

—New line of pocket cutlery just opened at Fox's, 78 Government street. Shaving outfits a specialty, guaranteed.

—To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Henpeck—I dreamed of heaven last night. Mrs. Henpeck—What was it like? Henpeck—I couldn't tell. You were in front of me.

PRINCESS AND DRUMMER

New York Commercial Man Elopes With an Alleged Norwegian Princess

And Make for San Francisco, Where the Defaulting Husband is Put in Jail.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Behind the arrest of Max Marx, alias Henry Martin, last Monday, on a charge of adultery, there seems to be a scandal which embraces two continents and a romance which reaches a family of royal blood in far-away Norway. At least this is so if any faith may be placed on the representations of the woman in the case, who is a handsome and buxom blonde with plenty of dash and money. Marx was formerly a drummer for the Lancaster Silver Plating Company, of Lancaster, Pa., drawing a salary of $300 a month. He was married to a Lancaster woman and the issue of the marriage consists of four children. About two years ago Marx became acquainted with a Norwegian woman in New York, named Marguerite Kneudson, who, it is said, claims to be of royal Norwegian blood. Marguerite was then a woman of experience and of considerable means. The experience is said to have consisted of a liason with a wealthy New Yorker, whom she induced to desert wife and family for the sake of living with her. After she had acquired $40,000 or so of his money, so the story goes, he committed suicide in a fit of remorse and despair. The Kneudson woman's season of mourning was, however, brief, for she seems to have found as ardent a lover in Marx as she had in the man who had grown weary of life. When he left New York on a business trip to Europe, Marguerite Kneudson went with him, the two being known as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin. They visited Paris, Berlin, Dresden, Vienna and other European cities before their return, living in a luxurious style. On coming back to the United States the "Martins" temporarily separated, she taking up her residence in an elegant establishment, which she furnished out of her own exchequer, and he, resuming the name of Max Marx, returned to his wife and family in the role of a model husband and father. Last September Max said he had a business call to Philadelphia, and bidding his wife and four children good-bye, he started ostensibly for the Quaker City. The Philadelphia trip was, however, a sham. Marx went straight to the Aspinwall-bound steamer in New York, where he was joined by the Norwegian princess, Marguerite Kneudson, who had in the meantime broken up housekeeping and "stored" her furniture. The two booked for California as Henry Martin and wife. It was several days after the steamer sailed before Mrs. Marx and the Lancaster Silver Plating Company, of Lancaster, Pa., found that instead of going to Philadelphia on business for the firm that Marx had eloped with the Norwegian princess and was on his way to California via Panama. As soon as the discovery was made steps were taken to have Marx intercepted as soon as he arrived here and for that purpose a correspondence was opened with Philip Bernard, a gentleman who has known Marx and his wife from childhood. "Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin" arrived in this port as passengers on the Pacific Mail Steamship City of Panama on the 12th instant and they put up at the Palace Hotel. "Mrs. Martin" is an attractive woman, has a well rounded figure, which is elegantly dressed in silks and laces and diamonds and other costly jewelry as is becoming a Norwegian princess. When the couple arrived at the Palace she was accompanied by six large Saratoga trunks, which were loaded with her wardrobe. But a Nemesis was on the track of the guilty pair in the person of Bernard, who, after accumulating enough evidence to establish the illicit relations between Max Marx and Marguerite Kneudson, decided to have the former arrested, and procured a warrant for that purpose. It was intended to make the arrest on Friday last, but Marx was warned by someone of his danger and he and the princess suddenly disappeared from the Palace. Bernard discovered, however, that they had gone to Oakland and he finally found Marx there, told him what he was after, that a warrant was out for his arrest and that it would be served unless he made suitable provision for his wife and children in Lancaster, who were in a destitute condition. Marx was apparently favorable to any plan that would relieve him from the odium of arrest and exposure, and is said to have sent $200 to his family. Bernard insists, however, that ample provision should be made for them. Pending the consummation of these arrangements for Marx's family, "Mr. and Mrs. Martin" came back from Oakland and were booked at the Baldwin. On Monday Marx became obstreperous and ugly and abusive, and he was placed under arrest and subsequently released on bail. Marx is now out on $250 bail pending his preliminary examination, which will take place next Monday. Since Marx's arrest "Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin" have left the Baldwin and "Mrs. Martin," otherwise the Norwegian princess, Marguerite Kneudson has disappeared from town.

WALLER WILL BE FREED.

Reported Amnesty for All Political Prisoners in Madagascar.

Washington, Nov. 22.—Although the state department absolutely refuses to confirm or deny a report that the French government has refused to furnish the record in the Waller case, some difficulty, it is known, has been encountered in procuring this document. Just what the nature of the trouble is cannot be learned, but it is understood that the application for the record is not regarded by the French government as a matter of right to the United States, and it is assumed that if our application takes more the shape of a request than a demand the necessary documents may be forthcoming.

Meanwhile the Waller case itself may be suddenly settled, so far as the liberation of Waller is concerned, by the voluntary action of the French government, as word has come here from official sources to the effect that it is contemplated to proclaim amnesty for all political prisoners taken in Madagascar, which would include Waller, unless some special notice be taken of his case and claim.

ATHLETIC PATROLMEN.

Chicago to Introduce a Physical Culture Police Department.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Chicago's policemen are to be trained to be athletes, and if the plans of Dr. Joseph Hawley, medical director of the civil service commission, carry, they will soon be able to compete physically with the "Trained Bobbies" of Scotland Yard. Dr. Hawley has secured the consent of both Mayor Swift and Chief Badenoch of the police department, to the introduction of a system of athletic and drills in the department, extensive in its scope, and tended to make active, athletic, brawny men of the officers. The system is to be introduced in the next ten days in every police station in Chicago, and within two weeks there will be a well-equipped gymnasium provided for the exercise of the men. Dr. Hawley wil also distribute a pamphlet on hygiene for policemen and they will be questioned on its contents at regular intervals. The principal object of this is to reduce the enormous sick roll of the two departments, which is now a serious menace to their effectiveness. It will contain all sorts of rules for the proper care of the body of men doing the kind of work done by policemen and firemen. The Chicago police department will be the first to inaugurate such a system. The only thing that approaches it anywhere is the system in vogue in Scotland Yard, London. Here the officers have a trained boxer, who assists them in the development of their muscles. Every man is an amateur boxer and this system has proved so advantageous that the men were able to do away altogether with clubs, which have for years been the most deadly of weapons in the hands of policemen of uncontrollable tempers. Dr. Hawley and others interested in the plan for Chicago hope to be able to accomplish the abolishment of policemen's clubs in this city eventually.

THE UNION PACIFIC FLYER.

Reduces Time Between Chicago and the Coast to Three Days.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The Pacific limited train which left Chicago at 6 o'clock last Sunday evening via the Chicago & Northwestern, Union Pacific and Central Pacific, arrived here at 8:45 last evening, reducing the running time between the two cities to practically three days, instead of three and a half days as heretofore. The roads between Chicago and Council Bluffs have reduced their westbound schedule from 16 to 14 hours, and the reduction on the Central Pacific between San Francisco and Ogden amounted to about half an hour, but the greatest saving of time is on the Union Pacific between Omaha and Ogden, amounting to six and a half hours. The new train, which is composed of the vestibuled sleepers and dining car, gives the fastest regular service ever established between Chicago and California points. The new train made an average speed of between 50 and 60 miles an hour over the Union Pacific through Nebraska, and from 33 to 35 miles while ascending the grade to Sherman.

THE HOUSESMITHS STRIKE.

Likely to Throw 40,000 Men Out of Work in New York.

New York, Nov. 22.—Delegates of the housesmiths' and bridgemen's unions are reported to have demanded that the delegates of all the other unions call out their men in all cases where non-union housesmiths were employed in the event of being called upon to do so. The Iron League is said to contemplate a general lockout of all the union men employed by its members. Such action would throw 40,000 men out of work. The striking housesmiths have caused the electric lights to be cut off on several large jobs of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell and Milliken Bros., so that work cannot be carried on at night. The strike managers called on the hoisting engineers, derrickmen and plasterers on several buildings, and they quit work.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON SILVER.

He Thinks the Free Coinage Craze Is on the Wane.

New York, Nov. 22.—Senator John Sherman, in an interview with a United Press reporter to-night, said the relations between himself, Warner Miller and Harrison were quite friendly. He believed Harrison should declare his position regarding his candidacy. He did not consider the ex-President popular with the masses.

Referring to Carlisle the senator stated that the basic error of the secretary's speech was his idea that legal tenders should be abolished. The great mistake lay in the action of the administration in tampering with the gold reserve. They should have issued short-time bonds, five years, redeemable in legal tender notes, which would be taken up by the banks at three per cent, instead of issuing gold bonds at 4, enabling foreign bankers to clear $11,000,000.

The Senator did not know when the Republicans would organize the senate. When it came to the monetary issue the east would be arrayed against the west. As long as Cleveland is President there would be no silver legislation. He thought the free silver "craze" on the wane.

The Difference Between a Squirrel and a Man.

Lots of signs in nature point to a long cold winter before us. The fur on squirrels is extra heavy this fall and they are busy laying in a larger supply of nuts than usual. And the prudent person takes heed to these signs and will try and arrange for his own comfort. Extra wraps are always a nuisance and are quite unnecessary in these days when a man can have a Fibre Chamois lining put through his coat and vest without extra cost, which will keep out all dampness and not allow a single breath of cold air to steal through and rob any of the natural heat of the body.

—Smokers of imported Egyptian cigarettes pronounce the "Royal" cigarettes (Turkish) superior to any imported. Try them once. 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

—China tea sets at Cheapside.

There is

a sense of security in knowing that the hoops wont fall off your tubs and pails on wash-day.

This luxury is enjoyed only by those using

E. B. Eddy's INDURATED FIBREWARE

The hoops dont fall off—because there are none.

THE WORLD'S END IS NEAR

Adventists Believe That the Turkish Crisis Foreshadows the End of the World.

They Base Their Belief Upon the Fulfillment of the Bible Prophesies.

Elwood, Ind., Nov. 22.—In an interview concerning the Adventist belief regarding the present Turkish troubles and their relation to prophesy, Elder W. H. Eberl, of Frankton, Indiana, one of the leading exponents of that belief, said:

"We Seventh Day Adventists believe the Turkish crisis foreshadows the end of the world, the destruction of its kingdoms and the second coming of Jesus Christ. We base our belief upon the fulfilment of the prophesy, and see it in the present movements of nations, the gathering together of the nations to fight the last great battle of the centuries—the battle of Armageddon. The Ottoman power, or Mohammedan power, is the one meant in the ninth chapter of Revelations, to which was to be given a power to torment men five months, or 150 years in prophetic time, when it was to gain supremacy and be given power to kill men 391 years and 15 days. The Ottoman empire fulfils all these conditions, for it was founded by Othman, July 29, 1299, and for 150 years tormented men, when it became supreme until August 11, 1840. When the 391 years and 15 days ended it killed the third part of them, as prophesied, when its power was dried up to prepare the way of Kings of the Lost, which was fulfilled when France, Russia, Prussia and England forced their ultimatum on the Mohammedan Power August 11, 1840. Thus was fulfilled the first part of the vision of the sixth vial.

"The three unclean spirits were then loosed and went forth to deceive the nations, and they are spiritualism, nihilism and infidelity, and they are doing their work well. They are gathering the nations together to the great battle of Armageddon. The king of the south (possibly the English Power—after overrunning Egypt, Soudan and Turkey, will encamp in the glorious holy mountain in the holy land and the nations will be compelled to bring their mighty armies and munitions of war against this Power and will encamp in the plains of Armageddon.

"The nations are now moving towards that battlefield, and all their terrible implements of modern warfare will be there when the seventh vial is poured, when the battle of Armageddon, which is described in symbols in Revelations xvi:17-21, will result. The great city of the nations will be that tented field, and it will be divided into three parts—the Roman Power, the Mohammedan Power and the other Powers represented. The hail spoken of means cannon balls; the earth on the explosion of the batteries and the lake of fire and brimstone will be the battlefield itself. It will be a battle of annihilation, and the kingdoms of the world will go down to rise no more.

"The United States will probably not be represented in this battle, but it will be among the remnant left to be destroyed afterward. When this battle occurs, as it shortly must, its climax will be the second coming of Christ.

"The end of all things is even now at the door, and the nations cannot long struggle the Turkish complications, as the unrest of the nations is urging them on to bring about these things, for fear of which nations are trembling. The time is near; watch."

ANOTHER SACRIFICE AVERTED.

With Saturday's Lesson Before Them Motormen Are Criminally Careless.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 22.—A narrow escape from another frightful bridge disaster occurred at 2.30 o'clock this morning on the Superior street viaduct. Three street cars were waiting for the draw to be closed. While the motormen were waiting for the draw to swing over they deserted their posts and were gossiping among themselves, when the rear car started up at a lively rate. With a terrific crash the car struck the one ahead, smashing the dashboards on both cars; but the car did not stop there. No one had yet shut off the current, and both cars were forced forward against the first car. Luckily the brake on the latter was set tightly. Nevertheless, the car driver forward only stopped within a foot of the closed gates.

The struggle of the panic-stricken people inside the cars to escape was fearful. Fortunately no serious accidents occurred.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

COVERED OVER WITH SCALES.

A Peculiar Deformity That Made A Hermit of a Woman.

Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 22.—Miss Lizzie Sheets, fifty years of age, who is dying near Rochester, this state, has been a hermit for the past forty years, owing to a deformity at birth, which was characteristic of the other children born to her parents.

There were three girls and one boy, and at birth each showed a covering of distinctly marked scales over all parts each being more thickly covered than other parts.

of the body, the face, neck and hands of

The scales were comparatively soft and of a delicate flesh color. As the child grew up the scales on the exposed parts of the body became hard and firm and of a darker hue. Miss Lizzie is the last member of the family. When ten years of age she became so sensitive concerning her condition that she refused to be seen by anyone, and she has lived a secluded life ever since. She has done all the work on the farm herself. When she hired a man her communications with him were always from a room where she could not be seen.

In Advanced Years

The strength and pure blood necessary to resist the effects of cold seasons are given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have for the last 25 years of my life been complaining of a weakness of the lungs and colds in the head, especially in the winter. Last fall I was again attacked. Reading of Hood's Sarsaparilla I was led to try it. I am now taking the fifth bottle with good results. I can positively say that I have not spent a winter as free from coughs or pains and difficult breathing spells for the last 25 years as was last winter. I can lie down and sleep all night without any annoyance from cough or pain in the lungs or asthmatic difficulty." E. M. CHAMBERS, J. P., Cornhill, N. B.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Matter of the Estate and Effects of Archibald Turner, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Theodore Davie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, has granted probate of the will of Archibald Turner to Simeon Duck and Oregon Columbus Hastings, the executors therein named.

All persons indebted to or having claims against the estate are to make payment or application for payment as the case may be to the executors at the office of the undersigned.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Room 6, Duck Building, Broad street, Victoria, Solicitor for the Executors.
nov9-1mo.

In the goods of Carlo Bossi, Deceased

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Carlo Bossi, deceased, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned or to Americo Vincenzo Bossi, No. 185 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C., and all persons having any claims against the said estate are requested to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned or to the said Americo Vincenzo Bossi, No. 185 Johnson Street, Victoria, B. C., before the 16th day of December, 1895.

Dated the 16th day of November, 1895.

FRANCIS B. GREGORY,
Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.
Solicitor for Americo Vincenzo Bossi and Andrea Calvino Bossi, Executors of the Estate of the late Carlo Bossi, deceased.
nov16-1m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. D. McKillican and A. S. Robertson, as ranchers at North Saanich, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the late firm must be paid to W. D. McKillican, who will also discharge the late firm's liabilities.

Dated at Victoria, this 16th day of November, 1895.

W. D. McKILLICAN
A. S. ROBERTSON
Witness: C. A. Gregg. nov16-1w

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, at their next sitting for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Jubilee Saloon," situate at 49 Johnson street, Victoria, to Alex. McTaggart, of Victoria.

J. H. GAERDES.

Dated the 5th of November, 1895.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the White Horse Hotel, corner of Humboldt and McClure streets, to Tom Hinchcliffe.

RODERICK CAMERON.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "Senate" Saloon, situate at No. 91 Government street, Victoria, to James Preston, of the City of Victoria.

FRED WELDON.

Dated Nov. 4th, 1895.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Board for the City of Victoria, for a transfer of the license held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the "London Saloon," situate on the southeast corner of Johnson and Broad streets, Victoria, to Fritz Schneider, of the city of Victoria.

C. F. JACKSON.

Dated Nov. 4th, 1895.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer to Robert Anderson, of the license now held by me for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Telegraph Hotel, situate at No. 47 Store street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 25th October, 1895.

oc25 MRS. P. A. ASTRICO.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Samuel Ricketts, are requested to send particulars thereof to Robert Porter or Thomas Shotbolt on or before November 1st, 1895, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to us forthwith.

ROBERT PORTER,
THOMAS SHOTBOLT,
oct10-td Executors.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria, for a transfer to Robert B. Hamilton, of the license now held by me for the sale of liquors by retail upon the premises known as the American Hotel, situate on 15 Yates street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, 28th October, 1895

oc26 W. J. PHILLIPS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the Clarence Hotel, situate on the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, to George Walker and A. R. McDonald.

GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 7th, 1895. 1m

NOTICE.

Any person who shall have in his possession the deeds of the farm of the late Samuel Ricketts, or any knowledge of the whereabouts of the same, shall be rewarded upon application to R. PORTER or THOS. SHOTBOLT, Executors.

Victoria, Oct. 24th, 1895. nov7-3w

HUGHITT & McINTYRE ESTATE.

Notice to Creditors and Others.

Notice is hereby given that the trustees of the above Estate, acting under the trusts of the deed of assignment bearing date the 6th of October, 1893, for the benefit of the creditors of Amos J. Hughitt require all persons having claims or demands on he said Estate to forthwith send the amount and full particulars thereof to Matthew Trotter Johnson, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. And notice is also given that at the expiration of one month from this date the Trustees will proceed to distribute the proceeds of the said Estate, having regard to the claims of which the Trustees then have notice.

THOMAS EARLE
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Dated November 6th, 1895. Trustees 1m

Land Registry Act.

Lot 82, Section XI., Kennedy Town, Sooke District.

Whereas the Certificate of Title of Robert Williams to the above hereditaments, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1865, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of same, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, October 28th, 1895. 1m

Notice of Assignment.

The Estate of Frederick Landsberg.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Amendment Act, 1894," notice is hereby given that Frederick Landsberg, residing at 87 Herald street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., carrying on business at Government street, in the city of Victoria aforesaid, Pawnbroker and Merchant, has by deed dated the 23rd day of October, 1895, granted and assigned all his personal estate, credits and effects which may be seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate (except leaseholds), unto Gustav Leiser, of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, B. C., and residing at 178 Yates street, in the said city of Victoria, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant, in trust, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and proportionately and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Frederick Landsberg. The said deed was executed by the said parties thereto and the trusts thereby created were accepted and undertaken by the said Gustav Leiser on the 23rd day of October, 1895. Creditors of the said Frederick Landsberg are required to send forthwith full particulars of their claims, proved by statutory declaration, to the said trustee, and all persons indebted to the said Frederick Landsberg are required to pay the amounts of their indebtedness to the said trustee forthwith.

After the 24th day of December, 1895, the said trustee will proceed to distribute the assets among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to those claims of which he shall then have had notice, and the said trustee will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not, at the time of such distribution, have had notice.

Dated the 23rd day of October, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Room 6, Duck Building, Broad street, Victoria, Solicitor for Gustav Leiser, Trustee.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Office, corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. J. Hall, Homœopathist,

Has removed his office to Norwood, Oak Bay Avenue, where he resides.

Hours the same as usual—2 to 5 p.m., and 7:30 to 9 in the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays. Sundays and holidays excepted.
oct 31-1m

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.

The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B. C.

SCAVENGERS

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver street. Telephone, 180.

TO LET.

TO LET—Gentleman's residence with coach house and outbuildings, together with two acres of orchard and garden situate at the southwest corner of Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay. Rental $25 per month. Apply to B. C. Land and Investment Agency. nov14-10t.

TO LET—Rooms in a most delightful part of the city, for lady and gentleman or single gentlemen. With or without board. Bathroom and every convenience in the house. Address "Junius," care Times Office. Oct. 31-1m.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Jerseys, 1 cow and calf, $85; 1 cow $70; 2 heifers $55 and $35. T. S. Dobbin, Lake Hill Farm, or H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt. nov20-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—An upper set of false teeth. Owner can obtain the same by calling at the Times office, proving property and paying for this advertisement. nov18-1

WANTS.

WANTED—A general servant in a family of three. Able to do plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. Geo. R. Jackson, corner Belleville & Oswego streets. nov21-tf

WANTED—Good general servant, who can cook; good wages. Mrs. Piercy, 169 Menzies street, James Bay. nov20-3t

WANTED—Small store or part of store for news stand on or near Government street. Apply G. Marsden, P. O. Box 528. nov20-6t

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wants employment in city from now until May in return for board and lodging. Address Zeta, Times office nov14-tf

WANTED—52 watches to repair, buy sell, or exchange. A cash transaction. Headquarters for a first class job of fine watch repairing. Seal teeth bought. Cash paid for old gold and silver. Chris. Moody, 52 Government street, Victoria. nov14-1m

WANTED AT ONCE—50 men, 25c. an hour, at Beaver Lake Water Works. Walkeley, King & Casey. oct26

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best description of Heating and Cooking Stoves. Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 138

SHOOTING MATCH for turkeys and geese at the Traveller's Exchange, Colwood, on Nov. 30th. Busses will leave the transfer stables between 12 and 2. Round trip 50 cents. L. O. Demers, Proprietor. nov2-eod-td.

JEWELERS, ETC.

WALTHAM WATCHES, $7.

In solid silver cases, guaranteed for five years.

S. A. STODDART,

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c., New Main Spring, 75c.; Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

WM. GRIMM, - - Carriage Builder,

Begs to announce to his friends and patrons that he has given up his old stand on Johnson street, and removed to Herald street, just below Government street, where he will be glad to see anyone requiring his services. Thanking his patrons for past favors he begs for a continuance of the same, and trusts that others requiring good work at moderate prices will give him a trial. nov4-1m

5000 Chrysanthemums

Your choice of 60 Varieties, the finest in cultivation. Tons of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, etc. Prices Lowest in British Columbia.

McTAVISH'S NURSERY,
oct. 25-1m. 9 Park Road

Vancouver Island Building Society

The 83rd Drawing for an appropriation in the above Society will be held in the St. William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Saturday the 23rd November, 1895, at 8 p.m. See that your shares are not in arrears.

By Order.
R. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Don't Forget

that when you buy Scott's Emulsion you are not getting a secret mixture containing worthless or harmful drugs.

Scott's Emulsion *cannot* be secret for an analysis reveals all there is in it. Consequently the endorsement of the medical world *means something*.

Scott's Emulsion

overcomes *Wasting*, promotes the making of *Solid Flesh*, and gives *Vital Strength*. It has no equal as a cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Scrofula, Anæmia, Emaciation, and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

FUEL.

HARD COAL

PENNSYLVANIA ANTHRACITE.

The only genuine article in Victoria, specially recommended for steady heat and lasting power. Give it a trial and be convinced. There is nothing equal to it. Prices furnished on application.

SPRATT & MACAULAY.

Good Dry
Cordwood
$3.25,
Delivered—Cash.
HARMAN & DICKINSON,
Telephone No. 27 30 Broad Street.

CORDWOOD.

THE SAANICH WOOD YARD
Office: JOHNS BROS., 259 Douglas St.

No. 1 Cord Wood ..... $3.00.
Cut and split and put in shed, $4.00
Bark, per cord $4.00
Telephone 433. oc26-1m

Best Anti-Combine Coal
FROM SEATTLE,
—AT—
$6 PER TON, DELIVERED.
CORDWOOD $3.25 PER CORD
For sale at
J. E. PAINTER'S,
25 Comorant Street.

Coal $6.00.

Reduction in the price of the old, reliable, genuine,
Wellington Coal - . . .

Until further notice we will sell best double screened Wellington Coal at $6 per ton, delivered in the city.

RATTRAY & HALL,
Sole Agents for R. Dunsmuir & Sons.

COAL

Our New Wellington Coal especially adapted for Furnace and Grate

$6 Per Ton!

Delivered in any quantity. Every attention given to prompt deliveries.

Spratt & Macaulay
SOLE AGENTS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HE LOOKED LIKE DURRANT

The Man Who Was Seen With Eugene Ware the Night Ware Died.

A Deaconess of the Shelter Home Saw Him and is Pretty Positive.

Sister Julia, the manager of the Sheltering Arms Home, is strongly inclined to believe that Theodore Durrant knows something about the murder of Eugene Ware, says the San Francisco Examiner of the 17th inst.

Her theory is not based on speculation, but on the fact that near midnight on December 13th she left a man in the St. Nicholas pharmacy, who bore a striking resemblance to the murderer of Blanche Lamont, talking to Ware.

Sister Julia did not know Durrant at that time. When she entered the drug store on that fateful night she found Ware and another young man engaged in conversation. After the murder she wondered who the young man was who made himself so much at home in the store while Ware was waiting on her. She did not know his name nor could she in any way ascertain his identity. She thought it rather strange and a rather peculiar circumstance that all the people who were in the store that night the young man she met was the only one who failed to account for his presence there. He kept in the background and made no statement to the police.

Sister Julia is interested in rescue work and is frequently at the city hall. Every one knows this busy little woman. She managed to keep track of what the police were doing with the Ware case. But at that time no one knew of her suspicions.

It was not until Theodore Durrant's picture appeared in the papers as that of the supposed murderer of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams that she connected him with the mysterious death of Eugene Ware.

As soon as she saw Durrant's face in the paper she claims to have recognized it as identical with that of the man she left with Ware on the night of the 13th of December.

Sister Julia feared that the newspaper cuts might be at fault, and in order to satisfy herself she went to the city prison to see Durrant.

In the meantime she had told what she suspected to some friends and the information was given to the police. In some way Durrant heard of the story, and when the little deaconess called on him at the city prison he refused to see her. But Sister Julia had the entree of the jail, and made up her mind to see the prisoner whether he consented or not. She went up to the cell where he was confined, but he turned his back and kept his face averted as long as she remained in the vicinity of the cell.

Sister Julia went away without being able to accomplish her purpose, but the next day she returned. Her success was no better. After several other attempts she gave up the effort.

The second day after the opening of the Lamont trial Sister Julia was in Judge Murphy's court. She had a good seat near the prisoner, and during the proceedings had a favorable opportunity to watch him. It took but one searching glance to convince Sister Julia that Durrant was the man she left with Eugene Ware on the night of December 13th—or was, at least, his exact counterpart.

Mr. and Mrs. Durrant also heard about the deaconess' suspicions, and when she appeared in court Mrs. Durrant sent her a message asking her to remain until after the adjournment and have a talk with her. The mother did not approve of the policy of her son. She was willing to be gracious. She was eager to be conciliatory. She talked at some length and told Sister Julia she was mistaken.

Durrant evidently thought his mother's tactics commendable, for he proceeded to adopt them. He expressed a desire to see Sister Julia. The deaconess was quite as anxious to talk with him as he was to converse with her. As soon as a convenient opportunity presented itself she went to the Broadway jail and paid him a visit. She stayed for half or three-quarters of an hour, and came away more than ever convinced that Theodore Durrant was the man she saw in St. Nicholas pharmacy the night Eugene Ware was murdered.

When seen last night Sister Julia was reticent about the affair.

"I don't want to be mixed up in any murder cases," she said; "I have too much else to do. I don't like the idea, anyway. I have had quite a siege with the thing as it is. The police were after me for a while, and I can tell you I did have a time with the detectives. I have also had a number of talks with Capt. Lees about the subject.

"I went into the store some time along about 11.30 and made a considerable stay. When I entered the store Durrant, or his counterpart, was there talking with the clerk, Eugene Ware. I asked Ware for something I wished to purchase. When I first went in I was attracted by the peculiar appearance of Ware's companion. He had the same face as Durrant. The high cheek bones, the long look from here," running her fingers from her forehead to her chin. "You know what that peculiar look is—that heavy countenance and odd-shaped head. Well, the young man I met in the drug store was the same. It was his uncommon appearance that attracted my attention.

"He had his hat off, and you see I had a good chance to scrutinize him. He had an umbrella or cane in his hand—I think it was an umbrella. On the head of this rested his hat, and he kept twirling it round in a nervous sort of way.

"As I entered the store a woman passed me on her way out. There was no one in the store when I went in but Ware and the young man. They were alone when I went in. I do not remember when I left, but it was quite late."

In speaking of her attempts to see Durrant at the city prison Sister Julia said:

"I can't imagine why he was so averse to seeing me unless it is that he is really the young man I saw with Ware on the 13th December, and he was afraid that I would recognize him. I went a number of times to the prison to see him and his conduct was most unaccountable.

"I went to court the second day of the trial and recognized him at once as the man or counterpart of the man I saw with Eugene Ware.

"Mrs. Durrant asked to talk with me after the adjournment. The intent of her conversation was to convince me that it was not her son I saw in the St. Nicholas drug store.

"Then I went to see Durrant at the jail. I talked with him for some time, and he was determined to convince me that I was mistaken. He said he did not know Eugene Ware never to his knowledge had he seen the man. Then he asked me if I really thought he was the man I saw in the St. Nicholas pharmacy with Ware a short time before the murder. I replied,

"'Yes; if you are not the man you are mighty like him.'

"He was not overly pleased with that, and again he assured me that he did not know the murdered drug clerk."

Sister Julia said she had made a statement to the police, but she did not know whether the authorities considered it of any importance. She was disposed to think they did not.

SOVEREIGN ELECTED AGAIN.

The Socialist Knights of New York Overwhelmingly Defeated.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Knights of Labor general assembly to-day received a telegram from August E. Gans, of Chicago, for the American Railway Union, saying: "Your resolution on the decision of the United States supreme court expresses the feeling of the masses."

The proceedings took a sensational turn this afternoon, growing out of some very harsh criticisms passed upon various local assemblies by the general officers. This afternoon in executive session District Assembly No. 49, of New York, retaliated with charges of general mismanagement against Grand Master Workman Sovereign, whereupon the latter resigned. But the majority of the delegates sided with Sovereign, and after a very heated debate he was triumphantly re-elected. His majority was ten votes in excess of the two-thirds vote.

To-morrow the assembly will act upon a proposition to enforce a general boycott against the Lorilliard Tobacco Co.

CLEVELAND'S CATASTROPHE.

Inquest on the Victims of Saturday's Car Accident Begun.

Cleveland, Nov. 22.—At the coroner's inquest in the central viaduct tragedy, August Rogers, motorman of the ill-fated car which plunged into the river, testified that the conductor ran ahead when the car stopped at the safety switch and signalled "all right." He stated that the glass in the vestibule was blurred by rain, and he did not discover that the bridge was open until the car was within thirty feet of the gates. He then turned off the current, set the brakes and jumped. He testified that he saw no red light, and believed that if there had been one displayed he would have seen it. He admitted that he had been misled by the fact that the electric light cut off provided by the street railway company as a safeguard was out of order. Two other witnesses examined to-day swore that the red light was displayed over the gates when the car struck them.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

—Perfume your room by smoking "Royal" cigarettes (Turkish), 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

—See "our show" of "skin rugs;" also a line of chenille table covers. Weiler Bros

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FILIBUSTERS FOUND

An Expedition of Cuban Patriots From New York Arrested on Landing.

Important Insurgent Instructions Issued to the Island Sugar Planters.

Stories of Spanish Reverses and Small Losses on the Insurgents' Side.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—Official information has been received here of the capture of the filibustering steamer Horsa and the arrest in Cuba of the principal members of the expedition. A dispatch from Havana states that on Sunday a boat with five passengers and crew arrived from Aguedores, six miles from Santiago de Cuba. They said they were fishermen from Jamaica, but afterwards admitted that they were on the way to join the rebels and had thrown overboard their arms when discovered. Their names are Fernandino Alverez, who had a commission as general from Venezuela; Fernandino Meldaz, Francisco Zaldivar, Manuel Harotarena, and Leornardo Venet, all Cubans. As soon as the foregoing dispatch was received the men under arrest were identified here as well known members of the Cuban colony in New York, who had left that city secretly on the night of Saturday, November 9, and boarded the steamer Horsa off Cape Barnegat.

In view of the seizure of the steamer Horsa at Kingston, Jamaica, and the capture of five leaders, and the expected capture of others, the details of the expedition are made public. The reports received here show that after a public meeting of Cubans held in New York on November 9 the filibustering party rendezvoused at the junta headquarters, 66 Broadway, each man carrying a bundle supposed to contain arms. Later the party met at a wharf, where a tugboat was in waiting. A piece of cloth was nailed over the name of the tug. It is claimed that the tug moved through New York harbor without lights and endangered shipping there. In the morning the Horsa was met off Cape Barnegat, and the passengers, forty in number, transferred. The Horsa had sailed from Philadelphia, claiming to be bound for Port Antonio. The party was regarded as of more than ordinary importance, as it was commanded by General Francisco Carrillo, with Colonel Jose Aguirre second in command. Both of these officers have been prominent in the diplomatic negotiations with the United States concerning Cuba. They were in prison in Havana when the rebellion began, and were set free at the request of the American consul at Havana, Mr. Williams, on the ground that they were American citizens. On being released they came to the United States. General Carrillo was first apprehended at Wilmington, Del., as one of the alleged filibusters captured there, but was acquitted. With Aguirre he planned the Horsa expedition and took command of it. After the party had sailed no secrecy was made of the personnel of the expedition, and it is from publications of the junta as to the names of the party that the five arrested in Cuba have been identified by the Spanish authorities as members of the New York expedition. The arrest was made by a Spanish corporal and his guard at one of the blockhouses along the Cuban coast. After landing part of the men the Horsa was chased by a Spanish warship and sought shelter at Jamaica, where the British authorities seized her.

Following is a copy in translation of an order believed to be authentic, and issued from headquarters of a portion of the insurgent forces operating party in Santa Clara and partly in Matanzas: "Liberating Army of Cuba, Fifth Corps of the Army, First Brigade.—In accordance with orders of the provisional government, and to the end that no one may allege ignorance, I hereby make known to the sugar manufacturers, cane planters and proprietors of these plantations under my command:

"First, the buildings and canefields of all plantations will be considered and respected, provided no work is given to any able-bodied laborer nor the operations of grinding commenced. Second, when there are no fortifications nor forces located in the same for their protection. Third, a term of ten days, to expire on the 12th inst., is hereby granted for the suspension of all work, if commenced; the destruction of the fortifications which may exist, and the withdrawal of troops, if any, from the same. Fourth, those who contravene this order will be severely punished and their buildings and canefields reduced to ashes. Headquarters of operations, Nov. 2, 1895. Francisco J. Perez, Chief of the Grigade."

It can be definitely stated that in dealing with filibusters against Spanish authority in Cuba the United States will not take any action for the sole purpose of securing delay in restoring arms to masters of vessels which, upon trial, have been acquitted of the charge brought against them. Recently a United States attorney instituted a proceeding for libel against a suspected vessel, which was dismissed because of some technical irregularity. To-day he was instructed by the government to reinstate the proceedings and prosecute them, if, in his opinion, there was reason to believe that a judgment for the government should and could be recovered, and that no proceedings should be instituted or returned to the docket merely for the purpose of detaining arms, men or vessels. The duty and object of the government, this high authority declared, was the observance and enforcement of the laws with rigid impartiality.

Havana, Nov. 22.—Rumors that Spanish Generals Alvalde and Suarez Valdes have been killed and General Luque severely wounded in an engagement with the insurgents are untrue, as also is the report hat Maximo Gomez, the insurgent commander, was drowned while wading across the Seara river.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 22.—Captain Hughes, of the steamship Laurada, held here on a charge of filibustering, has been released on $3,000 bonds.

Pittsurg, Nov. 22.—The Dispatch to-morrow will publish a letter from its special Cuban correspondent, who is in the field near Cumanagagua, in which he gives details of a battle at Guita, near Cienfuegos. He says the insurgents, numbering 450, well equipped, were defeated by 150 Spanish soldiers through the negligence of the insurgent commander, Col. Jose Gonzales, who failed to mount any guards for the protection of his camp. When the Spanish forces, who had made a forced march during the night, surprised the camp in the early morning by firing from an adjoining hill, the insurgent officers fled, save only forty-two infantrymen, whom Capt. Juan Jose Campillo hastily organized, and who held the Spaniards in check for an hour, thus saving the disorganized retreat of the rest of their force from being turned into a slaughter. The retreat was later made in good order. Only 250 of the insurgents had come into camp by the next day, but it is not believed the missing were killed, as most of the fighting was between the forty-two insurgents and the Spaniards. The Cuban forces here swear vengeance on Col. Gonzales, and he will probably be shot.

New York, Nov. 22.—A special to the Herald from Key West, Florida, says that passengers by the Olivette report that the Spanish were defeated with a loss of 500 killed and wounded in a battle on November 17.

Madrid, Nov. 22.—According to a dispatch received here from Havana, the Unconstitutional Union party, at a meeting held recently at Matanzas, renewed its adherence to the government and General Campos, who expressed confidence that reforms would be introduced at the opportune moment.

The advices from Cuba add that Maximo Gomez, the insurgent leader, has reissued orders for the destruction by fire of plantations, threatening with death all who assist in gathering the crops. The purpose of this order is to deprive the Spanish army of means of subsistence in the field.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 22.—Late advices from Cuba say that Jose, the youngest son of General Campos, has been attacked with yellow fever in the province of Santa Clara. Physicians fear the worst, and General Campos has ordered the reporters of Madrid papers to telegraph news of the illness to Spain.

—"Royal" cigarettes (Turkish), manufactured from the genuine pure Turkish tobacco. Egyptian blend, 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

She—I'm surprised you haven't been out of town; the country in October is beautiful and the birds—

He (a gourmet)—Oh, I hate a place where the birds go about raw.—Judy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

"Fred didn't blow out his brains because you jilted him the other night; he came and proposed to me."

"Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way."

—Okell & Morris' jams and jellies are absolutely pure.

—FOR— ATHLETES WHEN TRAINING. **JOHNSTON'S** —FOR— INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

: FLUID : BEEF :

—FOR— SOLID COMFORT AS A BEVERAGE. —IS— INDISPENSIBLE IN SICKNESS AND HEALTH. —FOR— STRENGTH —TO— ALL.

R. P. RITHET & CO.,
LIMITED.,
Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.,
Wholesale Merchants, Shipping & Insurance Agents.

Proprietors Victoria Wharf, Outer Harbor,
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AGENTS FOR

Victoria Canning Co. of British Columbia, Fraser River, Skeena River and River's Inlet Canneries.
Skeena River Packing Co., Skeena River.
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Giant Powder Co., Con. (Works, Cadboro Bay).
Pacific Coast Steamship Co., San Francisco.
Puget Sound Tug Boat Co., Port Townsend.
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English and American Marine Insurance Companies.
Wells, Fargo & Company.

Lloyd's Agency Hawaiian Consulate

New Tweeds, New Overcoatings,
. . . And a . . .
Fine Line of FULL DRESS FABRICS
. . . just to hand . . .
A. Gregg & Son,
Merchant Tailor. 62 Yates St.

A Little Thing

Out of the way in the make-up of a Suit of Clothes may spoil the appearance of the whole Suit. In making you a Suit we make sure to have everything just right about the Suit---and the Price.

J. W. CREIGHTON,
86 Government Street.

NOVEMBER.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
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JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

DRAWBACKS TO BUSINESS.

The Rossland Miner draws the attention of coast business men to the defects in the telegraph and postal services of its town as decided obstacles in the way of their doing business there. The Victoria visitors, it finds, do not seem to have looked into these matters, and it suggests "that here is a fruitful field for their industrious research and that they might render a great service to us and to themselves by lending their aid in securing the much needed reform." Particulars are thus given by the Miner to make the case perfectly clear:

"It is hardly necessary that we should make specific mention of the defects of which we complain. They are apparent to every business man who has any transactions between Southern British Columbia and the coast cities, or, as to that matter, between one point in West Kootenay and another. For instance, it is next to impossible to get a prompt exchange of telegraph messages between Rossland and Victoria or Vancouver. It is a rare thing that a message can be sent from Rossland to Vancouver or Victoria and an answer had the same day. The time required is generally from 24 to 48 hours. We do not pretend to be able to unravel the circuitous route which messages have to take over telephone and telegraph wires to pass between Rossland and the coast cities, but the delay where there is any kind of a service at all ought not to be as great as it is.

"With a telegraph service so dilatory and exasperating it is easy to understand why many business men are driven to the other side of the international boundary to place their orders. The telegraph service between Rossland, Trail and Nelson of West Kootenay and Spokane of the State of Washington is not as efficient as it might be, but it is far in advance of that between the same places and the coast cities of British Columbia. It is possible to send a telegram from Rossland to Spokane and get an answer the same day. This counts for a great deal in business and both Victoria and Vancouver ought to realize this and bestir themselves to remedy the great disadvantage to which they are placed in competing with Spokane.

Now as to the mail service. This is poorer than it ought to be. Why, for instance, should there be any hindrance to a good postal service between Rossland and Nelson, or between Rossland and Three Forks, or between Rossland and Trail? These places are all near one another and the mail passing from one to the other is handled by but few agents. Yet we have constant complaints of delayed letters and newspapers; of both gone to some place where they ought not to go. The service between Rossland and Victoria and Vancouver is even worse, because there is more ground to travel over and more agents to handle the mail. A leading merchant of Vancouver informed the Miner the other day that he lost an important order in Rossland because it took nine days to get a letter from Vancouver to Rossland and a reply. The effect of such a poor service must be apparent to everyone. We are entirely candid in discussing the matter because it is better to look at it just as it is so that the proper authorities may set about to remedy the evil. While distance and a combination of water and rail transportation are somewhat in the way of rapid intercommunication between the cities of British Columbia, they interpose no difficulties that should justify the present unsatisfactory exchange of mails."

We do not know what chance there is of securing the reforms desired in the telegraph and mail services, but it is evidently worth while for Victoria business men to make an effort. The telegraph, of course, is in the hands of private individuals, on whom it would be hard to bring leverage to bear. The postal service, on the other hand, is a public affair, and some pressure can surely be exerted to secure its reform. It is nothing short of scandalous that this service should be left in so bad a state as that described by the Miner, when the country now developing is so certain to pay more than the cost of improvement. Reform, however, is one of those things with which the present Ottawa government cares to have nothing to do.

THE POSTOFFICE STONE.

Messrs. Smith & Elford, the contractors for the new postoffice, inform us that the report, repeated in these columns, that the stone to be used in the erection of the building had at one time been condemned by the government, is contrary to the facts. The contractors say that two samples of Gabriola stone, taken from quarries nearly a mile apart, were submitted to the government experts, one being accepted and the other rejected, and that the stone accepted is the stone they are now quarrying for use in the building. They further say that two samples of Saturna stone, from different quarries, were also tested, one being accepted and the other rejected, but in consequence of the accepted stone being unobtainable at the time they were forced to look elsewhere, with the result above stated. The statement that a stone once rejected had since been accepted is therefore explicitly denied.

Sir Charles Tupper is reported to have made a speech at Newcastle strongly advocating "reciprocity between the Dominion and the mother country." It is easy to bring that about: if the Canadian tariff is lowered a step towards reciprocity will already have been taken.

A Toronto Globe writer—probably Mr. Willison himself—who has been looking into railway matters in the west, gives some interesting facts and figures. One chapter relates to the Calgary & Edmonton railway, and in it this picture is presented: "To estimate correctly the resources which from various channels have been provided for the construction and operation of this 295 miles of prairie road is scarcely possible upon the information available. But a more or less close approximation may be calculated from the above facts. Railways sometimes calculate their land grants upon a basis of $3 an acre. The Calgary & Edmonton company will not say that half that figure is an excessive basis. That gives $2,832,000 under that head. To this amount must be added the road's bonded indebtedness, consisting of $5,458,940 first mortgage six per cent. 20-year bonds. It may be that these bonds were subjected to a discount, but the measure of guarantee which was given them by means of the mail subsidy no doubt materially strengthened them. Roughly speaking, therefore, and leaving out of the addition the mail subsidies, the promoters raised upon the road in bonds and land the amount of $28,000 per mile. The cost of the road, according to the company's own figures, has been $3,717,882, or $13,000 a mile. Actually, however, the construction probably did not cost more than $7000 a mile. The roadbed is now in very poor condition. At this rate the total cost was $2,065,000. Against this is a bonded debt of five and a half millions and the 1,888,000 acres of land grant."

In Cardwell the government candidate condemns the government's policy on the Manitoba school question because he would otherwise have no chance of success. In North Ontario the government candidate does not dare to approve the government's policy and does not care to condemn it, so he will keep his opinion to himself for the time being. Ministers visiting those two constituencies to speak for their candidates would appear to have a very interesting task.

STARS AND MOLECULES.

An Interesting Talk on Large and Small Bodies.

In astronomy we have to do with the greatest things in nature. The sun is 90,000,000 miles distant from the earth, and a bulk of one and one-third million times as great. The planet Neptune is 30 times as far away as the sun. The nearest to us, as far as we know, of all the stars (A Centauri) is well night 10,000 times as distant as the planet Neptune, while beyond it are hundreds of millions of stars further and yet further off. Some that can just be detected are probably 10,000 times as remote as A Centauri, or, in other words, three billion times as far away as the earth is from the sun.

But the light that comes across these distances and reveal those far-away orbs reaches us through movements and vibrations due to molecules far smaller than any microscope can reveal. That light shakes the minute molecules of a photographic plate placed in the focus of a telescope, and leaves behind the record of its knocks. It vibrates in the bright lines of solar and stellar spectra. In a no less wonderful way molecular knocks—most minute, but most numerous—transmit and maintain the heat of the sun and of the stars. But, it may be asked, what are molecules and atoms? Can we affirm their existence? Can we measure their size or detect their action? Can we count them, or determine the number and energy of their knocks if they are really so minute?

An atom literaly means that which cannot be cut. According to the atomic theory of the constitution of matter, all bodies are supposed to be made up of atoms. An atom, therefore, represents the smallest possible quantity of any elementary body, a quantity of subdivision, if, indeed, such a conception of indivisibility is possible.

A molecule literally means a little mass and is considered to be an aggregation of a certain number of atoms of different elements, but in some cases, it may be, of atoms of a like kind. Molecules are held to form the ultimate constituent particles of a compound body. The molecules of such a body cannot be divided if it is to retain its nature as a compound. They will, however, be resolved into constituent atoms, if the compound body be resolved, by some process or other, into its constituent elements. So long, for instance, as water is water, its molecules consist of two atoms of hydrogen joined to one of oxygen. But, if a body of water be resolved, by heat or electricity, into two separate volumes of oxygen and hydrogen, each molecule of the water is thereby resolved into its constituent atoms. All the atoms of oxygen go together to make up the total volume of oxygen, and all those of hydrogen to form the total volume of hydrogen, obtained from the given volume of water. So also in similar cases.—Nineteenth Century

USES OF THE BANANA.

Various Portions of the Plant Besides the Fruit Are Useful.

In the West Indies the dried leaves and prepared portions of the stem are used as packing materials. Fresh leaves are used to shade young coffee or cocoa seedlings in nursery beds, and to cover cacao beans during fermentation. The young unopened leaves are so smooth and soft that they are used as dressing for blisters. In Inoma the dried stock of the plantain leaf is used as a rough kind of twine, and the larger parts are made into small boxes for holding snuff, drugs, etc.

In the Malay peninsula, the ash of the leaf and leaf stock is used instead of soap or fuller's earth in washing clothes, and a solution of the ash is often used as salt in cooking. In the Dutch Indies, the skin of the plantain is used for blackening shoes. The juice which flows from all cut parts of the banana is rich in tannin, and of so blackening a nature that it may be used as an indelible marking ink. In Java, the leaves of the "wax banana" are covered on the under side with a white powder, which yields a valuable wax, clear, hard, and whitish, forming an important article of trade. The ashes of the leaves, stem and fruit rind are employed in Bengal in dyeing purposes. In Siam a cigarette wrapper is made from the leaves.

Fibre is got from the stems of many kinds of bananas. The most valuable is the "manilla hemp" of commerce, which holds the chief place for making white ropes and cordage. Our ropes made of it form an excellent paper-making material, much used in the United States for stout packing papers. The manilla hemp industry is a large one. About 50,000 tons of fibre, valued at three million pounds, are annually exported from the Phillipine Islands. The manilla hemp plant is grown exclusively in the southeastern part of the Phillipines, and all attempts to grow it elsewhere have failed. Many articles are made from manilla hemp—mats, cords, hats, plaited work, lace handkerchiefs of the finest texture, and various qualities of paper. At Wohlau, in Switzerland, an industry has been started for making lace and materials for ladies' hats from the fibre. By a simple process it is made into straw exactly resembling the finest wheat straw for plaiting.—Chambers' Journal.

$30,000 $30,000

$30,000 worth of Goods must POSITIVELY be disposed of before Christmas, and in order to do so we have cut prices down to less than one-half.

Why attend auction sales of second hand goods when you can buy new goods for less money?

THE SEHL-HASTIE-ERSKINE FURNITURE CO., LTD.
W. E. McCORMACK, Manager.

$30,000 $30,000

ATTEND THE GREAT
Sacrifice Sale
.....AT.....
GEO. R. JACKSON'S
The Leading Tailor, Shirtmaker and Gents' Furnisher,
On Saturday, Nov. 23rd.

We are determined to do the trade of Victoria. To that end we have reduced all our prices to clear for cash.

BEHOLD OUR LOW PRICES:

Morley's Underwear, regular price $10 per suit, reduced to	$6 50
Gents' Seamless Hose, 4 pairs for	25c
Gents' Good Quality Undershirts	20c
Gents' Good Quality Drawers	20c
Gents' White Linen Finished Handkerchiefs, 3 for	25c
Gents' Silk End and Embroidered Suspenders	25c
Gents' 4-Ply All Linen Collars, 2 for	25c
Gents' Outing Shirts, Good Quality	25c
Gents' Silk Neckwear of all description	25c
The Best White or Fancy Shirt in the World	$1 00

And hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.
Special value in Under Vests and Mackintoshes.
Umbrellas, Shirts and Neckwear at your own prices.
White Dress Shirts to order, $1.15 each.

At low prices for cash only. We are the gladiators for one low cash price, independent of the wishes of any class of merchants.

In Our Merchant Tailoring Department

We have cut the prices to pieces. We have put a new edge on our reduction knife and made another great cut in prices.
Suits, made to order, $13. Pants, made to order, $2.55.

REMEMBER our grand opening, Saturday, November 23, 1895, with our new banner flying. All goods sold for cash only. Don't ask for credit; you will be refused. In conclusion, kind reader, we would say inspect, criticise and know us.

GEO. R. JACKSON, Men's Outfitter, 57 Government St.

Use Judgment

Of all the articles you buy, none need more careful attention in selecting than boots. You must consider the style, comfort, general make-up and price. Remember these things when you are getting a pair of Winter Shoes. Probably you might save time by coming right down and asking to see a pair of our

CORK SOLED SHOES.

Pretty sure to suit you. Other Waterproof Goods.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johson Sts.

Pleased Customers

Make the best advertisements. They tell THEIR friends THEIR friends buy THEIR Boots, Shoes and Rubbers from

MANSELL'S
95 Government Street

We have the finest line of

Waterproof Boots

For fall and winter wear ever imported to the Province.

GOLF BOOTS, in best makes. We keep the best footgear in the City.

J. H. BAKER, 63 Government Street.

A SCIENTIFIC MAGICIAN.

M. Berthelot, the New French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Berthelot, the new French minister of foreign affairs is about 68 years old. In his special domain of chemical knowledge he ranks among the first of his contemporaries. Chemical synthesis—the science of artificially putting organized bodies together—may be said to owe its existence to him. The practical results expected to flow from his experiments and discoveries are enormous. Thus, sugar has recently been made in the laboratory from glycerine, which Professor Berthelot first made direct from synthetic alcohol. Commerce has now taken up the question and an invention has recently been patented by which sugar is to be made upon a commercial scale from two gases at something like one cent per pound. M. Berthelot declares he has not the slightest doubt that sugar will eventually be manufactured on the largest scale synthetically, and that the culture of the sugar cane and beet root will be abandoned because they have ceased to pay.

The chemical advantages promised by M. Berthelot to future generations are marvelous. He cites the case of alizarin, a compound, whose synthetic manufacture by chemists has destroyed a great agricultural industry. It is the essential commercial industry of the madder root, which was once used in dyeing wherever dyeing was carried on. The chemists have now succeeded in making pure indigo direct from its elements, and it will soon be a commercial product. Then the indigo fields, like the madder fields, will be abandoned, industrial laboratories having usurped their place.

But these scientific wonders do not stop here. Tobacco, tea and coffee are to be made artificially. Not only this, but there is a substantial promise that such tobaccos, such teas and such coffees as the world has never seen before will be the outcome. Theobromine, the essential principle of cocoa, has been produced in the laboratory. Thus, synthetic chemistry is getting ready to furnish the three great non-alcoholic beverages in general use. The tea plants, coffee shrubs, and cocoa trees must some day follow the lead madder and indigo.

Tobacco will be obtained in a similar fashion. Prof. Berthelot has obtained pure nicotine, whose chemical constitution is perfectly understood, by treating salomine, a natural glucoside, with hydrogen.—Philadelphia Record.

"LOOK IT UP."

To Let To Lease To Let To Lease To Let To Lease To Let To Lease To Let To Lease
SUBURBAN PROPERTIES

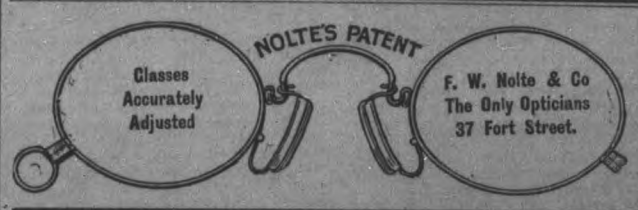
House at Mount Tolmie, standing in two acres of cultivated ground, containing 8 rooms and outbuildings, including warm chicken houses to hold 200, stabling for 3 horses, and 12 cows if necessary.

Plow land and pasturage adjoining up to 50 acres can be leased on reasonable terms.

From December the 1st, another house at Mount Tolmie, containing 4 rooms; 3 acres of good land, all fenced. Adjoining pasturage if necessary.

Also small 2-roomed house and 7 1-2 acres of land from Dec. 1st next. Good chicken house and splendid run.

J. H. BROWNLEE,
Financial Agent.
Rooms 38 & 39, Board of Trade Building, Victoria.
P. S.—Arable acreage at prices to defy competition. CALL FOR MAP.



Don't Sit Shivering

At home when by the expenditure of a small sum of money you can obtain one of our

Fine Cast Heaters

We have a Large Range in all Shapes, Models and Prices.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson Street.

Open All Night

For the accommodation of our customers, our store will remain open all night.

C. H. BOWES,
Prescription and Family Chemist, 100 Government St., near Postoffice.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Coal hods at Cheapside. *

—Insist upon your grocer giving you Okell & Morris' Jams. *

—George R. Jackson is preparing for a great wonder sale. *

—George R. Jackson's store will reopen on Saturday, November 23. *

—Our Pennsylvania anthracite is unrivalled. Spratt & Macaulay, sole agents. *

—The annual fall sale is now in full swing at the Manchester House, Yates street. *

—The Lillian Lewis Cleopatra company closed their engagement at the Victoria theatre last evening.

—Albert Hawthorne, a bass soloist well known in Victoria musical circles, is now singing in San Francisco with Haverly's minstrels.

—Imported Egyptian cigarettes cannot compare with the "Royal" cigarettes (Turkish), 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

—The peculiar feature of the "Royal" cigarette (Turkish) is its delicate aromatic fragrance. 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

—Charles Wishart, a young Spring Ridge boy, fell off Porter's wharf yesterday afternoon. George McKinley, manager of the wharf, and Bridgeman Carroll, hearing the cries of the boy, jumped into a boat and went to his rescue. The youngster appeared none the worse for his ducking, his only fear being that his mother would "kill" him when he got home.

—Dr. G. H. Duncan, the city health officer, has taken advantage of the short vacation in the schools to have all the rooms and books fumigated. Sanitary Inspector Conlin has a staff of men busily engaged at the work, which when completed will rid the schools of any germs of infectious diseases that may have found their way to the different schools of the city.

—A Port Townsend dispatch says: "The outlook for the shipping business is very bright at the present time. High freight rates are offered and all available vessels have been chartered. There is a big demand for vessels to carry lumber to foreign and domestic ports. Shipping agents report a stronger demand for vessels and a better freight rate than at any time since 1889."

—Each of the opposition Sound boats, the Sehome and the Rosalie, endeavored to secure the lead out of the harbor this morning, with the result that they got side by side and in this position went out into the Straits. The Sehome was very near Sehl's point at one time, and the Rosalie was crowded into the shore at the other side of the harbor, near the lighthouse. The affair was witnessed by many people on the wharves.

—A new United States revenue cutter is to be built at a cost of $200,000, and the bids must be received by the department not later than December 21. The vessel must be completed and delivered at San Francisco not later than January 1, 1897. She is expected, when completed, to be the finest revenue cutter in the service. It is almost certain that the cutter will be built of Puget Sound lumber, and it is quite likely that she will be built on the Sound.

—A sad accident occurred at Wrangel just after the arrival of the City of Topeka, on her last trip north. Henry Yuhler, a brewer of that place, had been at Seattle undergoing treatment for some time, and, feeling cured, took the Topeka for his home. When the boat touched at the landing Yuhler went ashore and after greeting a number of friends most familiarly, left the landing and walked to his home, met his wife, and after greeting her, suddenly fell dead at her feet.

—It seems to be a question now how long the City of Kingston will be able to keep up its rates to Victoria of $3 single and $5 for the round trip against the Sehome, of the same company, at one-third the price and the competition of the Rosalie at the same price, says the Post-Intelligencer. The Rosalie was the first to go into this cut rate business, over a year ago, when she began to carry passengers to Victoria for $2.50 and $4 for the round trip. Some time ago the Sehome was put on this route to run off the competition of the Rosalie against the City of Kingston, and the Sehome rate was made $1. The Rosalie kept at the rate she started at until Tuesday night, when she met the Sehome cut. It now remains for the Sehome to come down to "two bits," and then for the Rosalie to see that and go the Sehome "two bits" better, and that will end the war.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—Wood air-tight heating stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

—The Egyptian Book of the Dead at Johnston's, Douglas street. *

—Messrs. Haughton & Co., Manchester House, announce some startling reductions in prices. *

The tug Lorne to-day towed the Crown Prince to Hastings to load lumber of the United Kingdom.

—Spratt & Macaulay have in stock the only genuine Pennsylvania hard coal in Victoria. Give it a trial. *

—Mothers. Do you know that we carry a first class line of boots and shoes for family trade. Gilmore & McCandless. *

—The City of York was towed from Esquimalt to Port Gamble this morning to load lumber for Delagoa Bay, South Africa.

—John McDonald, arrested on Wednesday for stealing a duck from Peter Hansen, was discharged by Magistrate Macrae this morning.

—There will be an important meeting of the executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. football club in the Association rooms this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Sister the Reverend Mary Damien, of Saint Ann's Convent, died yesterday after a long and painful illness. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, mass being celebrated in the convent chapel.

—On account of the bad weather the shot gun and rifle shooting for turkeys and geese, announced for Wednesday at Clover Point, was postponed until to-morrow. Every bullseye at 100 yards, off-hand, wins a turkey or goose.

—Henry Welsh, alias Michael Welsh, alias Kelly, who has spent 20 out of the last 24 months in the provincial jail, and who knew so much about the "plant" at the jail, was in the police court this morning. He was convicted of supplying liquor to Indians, but was discharged as he promised to leave town.

—At the request of the directors of the Royal Jubilee Hospital, a special collection will be taken up in the city churches next Sunday in aid of the hospital. The directors have supplied envelopes which are to be placed in the pews, so that all who wish may contribute to this deserving institution.

—A very successful social and concert was held at St. Barnabas' church last evening. The farce "Popping the Question" proved highly amusing and the musical programme, in which a number of well known local singers took part, was thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd present. Refreshments were served during the evening.

—Everyone who failed to see "Lynwood" as presented by the Victoria dramatic club last Saturday evening at A. O. U. W. Hall, should remember that the play is to be reproduced this evening at the same place. Victorians should give this club a hearty support. Their proficiency is at once most commendable and to be wondered at, considering the fact that they are nearly all amateurs.

—Alfred, the son of W. B. Smith, proprietor of the Coach & Horses Hotel, Esquimalt road, died to-day at the age of twenty years. He was born in Birmingham, England. The funeral will take place from the family residence on Monday at 9:30 a.m., and from St. Andrew's R. C. Cathedral at 10:30. Seghers Council, Y. M. I., of which deceased was a member, will attend the funeral.

—To-morrow at 2 p.m., Joshua Davies will sell on the premises at Westholme, better known as Hall's Crossing, E. & N. railway, all that parcel of land situate in Chemainus district, being a portion of section 2, range 7, containing one-tenth of an acre, together with the two storey dwelling house and store lately occupied by Mr. Ferris. Those intending to be present must leave by the morning train.

—The steamer Willapa, Captain Geo. Roberts, arrived from the north yesterday. Among the passengers was Captain William Moore of this city, one of the many who have confidence in the future of the Yukon country. He says the prospects are brighter than ever, and the miners are doing well. Had the government of British Columbia built a trail into the country, Victoria would now have the trade of about ten thousand miners and many of them would come here to winter.

—The Vermouth-Hilliard family squabble was ventilated in the police court this morning. Hilliard, an old, gray-haired man, was charged with assaulting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Vermouth, who is some years his junior. Mrs. Vermouth explained that Hilliard tried to throw cups, saucers, plates and lamps at her and then struck her. But this did not bother her as much as did the fact that he would not allow her to light a fire in a range which they both claim. Magistrate Macrae dismissed the case, stating that such little difficulties should be settled out of court.

—Sergeant Walker, who has been investigating the robbery of "Frenchy" Lucky, the West Coast merchant, has his suspicions as to who got the money taken from the old man, but in the absence of positive proof he cannot take any decisive action. He has learned that Lucky had purchased a lot of goods at a wholesale house for his daughter, who is shortly to be married. These he was carrying around with him on the night he lost the money. The friend took the goods and placed them where they would be safe but he allowed Lucky to wander around town with the money, about $140, which was stolen. Lucky can remember nothing that happened during the night, all he knows is that his money departed.

Warning to Our Friends.

Our Spanish Blossom cigars are imitated by parties who are trying to sell certain goods by adopting our label, the Spanish Blossom. See that the Pacific Coast label is on every box before you buy. By doing this you receive the best cigar manufactured. Kurtz & Co. *

—Some very pretty and inexpensive hall lamps in wrought iron; and in brass, at Weiler Bros. *

—Coal hods, coal scuttles, fireside sets, fenders, etc., at Weiler Bros. *

Souvenirs of Victoria!

A Pretty and Appropriate Christmas Present to send to Friends.

C. E. REDFERN, : : : JEWELER, : : : 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

CAPTAIN TOM WRIGHT.

Rev. Dr. Damon Refers to the Sterling Qualities of the Dead Mariner.

Speaking at the funeral of the late Captain Tom Wright, which took place at Seattle on Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Damon, an old friend of the deceased, mentioned several incidents that happened in his presence during the early traffic on the Fraser River as an example of the manliness of the man. "I remember one trip I made with Captain Tom," said the speaker, "that will never be effaced from my memory. We were passing up the river and met or rather ran onto a boat containing a party of surveyors. They hailed us and we slowed up to take them on board, but in some manner they got close to the paddle boxes containing the wheels and the boat was sucked under by the eddies. Some of the party were saved, but two of the men could not be. I will never forget Captain Tom's face as he tried to put the steamer about and out of the way of the men, and when he was told that two of the men had been lost a look of indescribable sadness came over his face that told me away down in his big heart he was hurt. This was when we were both young, and so long ago that one would expect to lose sight of such things, but I tell you, friends, when the actions of such a noble man as Captain Tom Wright were impressed in one's soul they could never be forgotten."

Beware of Fraud.

Kurtz & Co.'s Spanish Blossom Cigars have the blue Pacific Coast label on every box, all others under the same brand are imitations made of inferior tobacco. Kurtz & Co. have union men only in their shop. *

THE ASSIZES.

Grand Jury Presentment—Chinatown Gaming Cases.

The assizes were resumed to-day. Regina vs. W. R. Jackson, charged with keeping a common gaming house on Fisgnard street, was the first case. The case first came up in the police court in July 1894, but for one reason and another has ben shelved until the present time. Four Chinese witnesses were examined by the crown, and Mr. Belyea, who appeared for the defence, said no case had been made out, and he would not call any witnesses. His Lordship advised the jury that there was not sufficient evidence on which to convict, and without leaving their seats the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty.".

Regina vs. Lee Heng Yim also charged with keeping a common gaming house, is now being heard.

The grand jury handed in the following presentment:

"Victoria, B. C.,
"22nd November, 1895.

"To Hon. Mr. Justice Drake:

"Sir: We, the grand jury, beg to congratulate your lordship on the light calendar before you at the present assizes. In the early days of the province it was generally the custom of the grand jury to bring to the notice of the presiding judge such matters as had been brought to their notice in the interest of not only law and order, but other complaints of a serious nature, but now in these days, municipal and provincial government relieves in a great measure the responsibility of the grand jury. We would be pleased to see the city authorities make more strenuous efforts to suppress gambling, as we have every reason to believe that this vice is practised in the city to an extent injurious to the morals of the inhabitants, particularly the young. The grand jury have visited the provincial jail, and were pleased to find everything in a satisfactory condition. Although not a public institution, the grand jury visited the Protestant Orphans' Home, which they found in a very satisfactory condition and worthy the support of the public.

"D. R. HARRIS,
"Foreman."

—Mr. Ireland, caretaker of the drill hall, complained to the police this afternoon that his little boy had ben badly bitten by a dog belonging to Mrs. McKay, of Richardson street. Other complaints have been made regarding this dog and the police are investigating the matter.

—An investigation will be held by the firewardens to find what grounds there are for the report that somebody besides Chief Deasy and Supt. Hutchison has inside keys for the fire-alarm boxes, as stated by Mr. Belyea during the Hutchison investigation.

—A. O. U. W. hall was well filled last evening, when Seghers council, Y. M. I., gave a social dance. Good music, a good floor and a pleasant party made the evening an enjoyable one.

—At the popular concert in the Y. M. C. A. rooms to-morrow evening Postmaster Shakespeare will give a stereopticon lecture, and there will be an exhibition of club swinging by Mr. C. Wriglesworth.

—A special meeting of the executive of the Women's Council will be held in the city hall on Monday afternoon next at 2.30 to consider the expenses of the annual meeting and other important business.

—There has not been an alarm of fire since Oct. 2th.

A VICTORY FOR VICTORIA

The Redoubtable Hornets of Nanaimo Are Defeated by the Victoria Team.

Grand Game of Rugby Played at the Black Diamond City Yesterday.

All those who journeyed to Nanaimo yesterday to watch the football match between Victoria and the Nanaimo Hornets, and they were numerous, agree that it was the best and most hotly contested match they have seen for some time. The day was as fine as anyone could have possibly wished for, and there was a big crowd of spectators, about one thousand in all. The ball was kicked off by Victoria at 3 p.m., the visitors playing towards the town. The ball kept on centre field for about ten minutes, when Segrue, breaking away, made a fine run up the field and through a good pass to F. Smith enabled the latter to get a try, which Petticrew failed to convert, it being a very long kick. Time 3:10. Nanaimo soon after they had kicked off were awarded a free kick, which took the ball down to the Victoria 25, and a series of scrummages took place right on the Victoria goal line, lasting for about ten minutes, when the Nanaimo half made a good pass out to English who was prevented from scoring by Scholefield and Miller, the latter touching down in defence. The ball was well returned by J. Riley after Victoria had kicked off from the 25, which resulted in a scrummage close to the Victoria goal line. Here Spain made some good play, but eventually S. Wilcox, for Nanaimo, managed to just get the ball over the line, thereby obtaining a try for Nanaimo, which F. English failed to convert. Soon after half time was called, score one try all, strongly in Nanaimo's favor.

At 3:40 play continued when Miller got the ball from Smith and with a good run and kick compelled Nanaimo to touch down in defence. For some time the ball went backwards and forforward from one 25 to another, till Victoria was awarded a free kick, which F. English returned well. The ball kept in centre field for some time, Spain, Macrae and Gamble doing some good work. Petticrew later on got offside in Nanaimo's 25, they taking a free kick, which made things look black for Victoria, as the Nanaimo forwards followed up the ball well and a scrummage was the result five yards from Victoria's goal line. The Nanaimo forwards got the ball through the scrummage and over the line, but Scholefield, through plucky play, managed to touch down in time to save a try, this being at 4 pm. The Nanaimo's charged Petticrew's kick and the ball still remained in Victoria's 25. Here F. Smith played well. Miller, the ball being well in Victoria's 25, did some grand play and dribbled the ball through the Nanaimo backs, down the field, closely followed by C. Bamford, of Nanaimo, scoring a good try amid the cheers of the Victoria spectators. Petticrew again failed to kick a goal, and play continued for about five minutes when time was called, score 6 points to 3. The team yesterday proved itself about the best that has ever represented Victoria. All the three-quarters played well, with one exception. The full back and halves also put up a grand game, the forwards, although weak in the first half, took all before them in the second. Of the players individually Miller and Segrue played the best game, ably assisted by Smith, Scholefield, Petticrew and Gamble. Honors in the forwards were equally divided. Mr. Billinghurst as referee gave general satisfaction. This is the first time the Nanaimo team has been beaten on their own ground, and only the second time they have been beaten, Victoria holding both victories to its credit.

To-morrow the second eleven of Victoria play Victoria College on Caledonian grounds at 2:30. The names of the teams will appear to-morrow.

—Capt. J. G. Cox, of E. B. Marvin & Co., has received advices from Yokohama that give very discouraging accounts of the sealing movements in that place. Owing to the small catch made by vessels from Yokohama last year, a number of the owners are selling their vessels, while others state they will not send their vessels out next season. The only British sealing schooner that is making preparations for next season is the Golden Fleece. A number of hunters, who have wintered at Yokohama, have written to Capt. Cox and other owners asking for positions on Victoria schooners, while other hunters will come over here and endeavor to secure positions.

—The large propeller for the steamer Mathilda was cast at the Albion Iron Works this afternoon. It weighs ten tons.

—Buy genuine Pennsylvania anthracite of Spratt & Macaulay. Sole agents. *

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

Overcoat Or Doctor?

Nippy mornings, chilly nights. Overcoat'll come in handy. Buzz-saw cut, slop dash sewing doesn't pass muster here.

OVERCOATS!

In most any style, single and double breasted; most any color, brown, blue, tan; most any material, Melton, worsted, beaver, tweed; most any price.

$5.00 to $16.00.

If you think it isn't over coat time get a doctor quick. Money back if you say so.

CAMERON, THE CASH CLOTHIER, 55 JOHNSON STREET.

You Want the Best

When you buy Jams, Jellies or Canned Goods.

Ask for the Best

Ask for the Goods manufactured by the

Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Ltd.

Pure! Choice! Delicious!

Boys' Reefers at $1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 & 4.00.
Boys' Overcoats from $1.50 up with cape.
Boys' Mackintoshes.
Boys' Stockings, 25c, heavy and strong.
Boys' Flannelette Shirts, 25c, 40c up.
Boys' Underwear, 50c, 65c, 90c.
Boys' Clothing, 2-piece, sizes from 22 to 32.
Boys's 3-piece Knicker Suits from 28 to 32 in Single and Double Breasted.
Youths' Suits from $5.00 up. A big assortment.
Men's Cardigan Jackets in Small Men's, Men's, O.S. Men's, Ex.O S. Men's and Ex. Ex. O. S. Men's. Prices $1.50 to 5$

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street.

Fall Sale

TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK

We have concluded that the right time to sell goods is when people need them, and anyone can sell if they sell cheap enough, which we are are going to do.

There was very little rain in August, less in September, and next to none in October—been saving it all up for dripping November. We are over-stocked with Rain Coats expecting to have sold as usual a large quantity in October, but did not, so we have decided to sell them now at prices that will confound all other prices that Rain Coats have ever been sold for.

Our Jacket season has been a success; we have only 61 left, so we will sell them AT COST, which we can do, having made our profit early in the season, being determined that not one shall be left over for next season.

We have a few FUR CAPES left (Greenland and other furs) and notwithstanding the great advance in price of fur, we shall reduce them likewise. We have also decided to reduce our whole stock, especially in Dress Goods, Jackets, Macintoshes and Furs.

AN HONEST MERCHANT dislikes to sell goods without a profit and as a rule he does not do it, but there are times when it seems possible to sell without a profit, and this is one of them. We have an object in view; we want to see new faces, and we want to show the difference between CHEAP GOODS and cheap and good serviceable goods at Cheap Prices.

Dress Goods Department

Double width All Wool Cashmere Serge 20 cents per yard.

Just arrived, a line of Habit Twills Double width, extra heavy, will be sold at 20 cents per yard.

Tweed Mixtures, usual selling price, 40c, reduced to 30c. A line of Tweeds will be sold at 25c.

All Wool Tweeds, (plaids) usual price, 90c, reduced to 65c. Heavy All Wool Tweeds, usual price 85c, reduced to 70c. Heavy Tweeds, 54 in. wide, worth $1, reduced to 75c. Heavy all-wool Serges, black and navy, usual price, 65c, reduced to 50c. All Wool Henriettas, black, worth 50c, reduced to 35 c.

A few Greenland Seal Capes, $25, reduced to $20. Fur Capes, $12, reduced to $9.50. All our Furs reduced in proportion.

A big lot of Remnants of all kinds of Goods very cheap.

Jackets! Mantles! Macintoshes!

JACKETS.

Regular price $4.50,	now $3.50	Regular price $ 9.50,	now $7.50
Regular price 5.25,	now 4.00	Regular price 10.00,	now 7.75
Regular price 6.00,	now 4.50	Regular price 11.00,	now 8.25
Regular price 7.00,	now 5.25	Regular price 12.00,	now 9.50

A line of Ladies' Macintoshes, last season's styles, selling at $2 and and $3, reduced to $1 to clear.

LADIES' MACINTOSHES—LATEST STYLES.

Regular price $4.50,	now $3.50	Regular price $ 8.50,	now $6.55
Regular price 5.00,	now 3.95	Regular price 8.75,	now 6.75
Regular price 6.00,	now 4.65	Regular price 11.50,	now 9.50

A BIG LINE OF CHILDREN'S MACINTOSHES VERY CHEAP.

Gloves and Hosiery.

The Favorite, 5 hook lacing kid glove, 70 c. per pair.
The Floribell, 7 hook lacing kid glove, 90 c. per pair.
The Dorothy, large button kid glove, 90 c. per pair.
The Menaca, 7 hook lacing kid glove, $1.15 per pair.
Odd lines large size kid gloves, 35 c. per pair.
Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hosiery, all sizes, 25c. per pair. Girls' Cashmere Ribbed Hose, double knees from 16c per pair. Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery, extra value, 30c. per pair. Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery, usual price 50c., now 40c.

BERLIN WOOLS.—4 and 8 fold Berlin, all shades except green and shaded, at 5 cents per oz.

Corset and Underwear Department

Corsets 45c. and 65c. and upwards. Ladies' Puritan Vests, usual price 20c, reduced to 12 1-2c; 50c, reduced to 25c; 40c, reduced to 30c. All other lines reduced. 20 dozen Ladies' Flannelette Night Dresses, Ladies' Flannelette Night Dress, frilled front, 50c each, ditto, turn down collar, frilled front, 65c. and 70c each, ditto, turn down collar, with yoke, $1.00 each. Ladies' Knitted Wool Skirts, $1.00, $1.25, $1.45. Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, pleated back, large sleeves, reduced to $1.55. Flannelette Wrapper with Watteau pleat, reduced to $1.95. Ladies' all wool Flannel Wrappers, $2.55.

Table Linens.

Unbleached Table Linen, 20c, 25c, 30c per yard. Ditto, red border, 25c and 35c. White Damask TableLinen, 40c, 50c, and 60c. Red Turkey Doilies, 40c per dozen. White fringed, 50c per dozen.

Sale Commences Tuesday Morning, 19th. This is Positively a Cash Sale. No Credit Will be Given.

T. HAUGHTON & Co.,
Manchester House, — — 88 Yates St.

FRUIT GROWING ON THE COAST

Professor Robertson's Views—Prospects of a Large Inter-Provincial Trade.

Lord Aberdeen's Fruit Farm—An Object Lesson to British Columbia.

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, has returned to the experimental farm after having been absent for six weeks in British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. To a representative of the Globe he said that he found a decided improvement in the farming and business affairs of the western provinces since the time of his former visits.

On the Pacific coast, where everything except floods have been discouragingly pacific for a few years, things have taken a turn, and the better times and hopeful spirit which pervade Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster are spreading into the agricultural districts.

How do you account for it? Well, the travelling dairy has been abroad in the land and the people are getting better butter to eat and more of it. Did you ever note what an antidote to depression, despondency and pessimism there is in exquisitely good butter? No. Then you need to eat more of it on bread from No. 1 hard and find that it is materialized sunshine.

You mean publish "good news?" Certainly; that is the gospel of bread and butter.

Are you going to do any special dairy work in the west? Yes. One of our travelling dairies have been visiting nearly all the agricultural districts in British Columbia and will continue at work there until the end of this week. The meetings have been well attended by farmers and their wives and great interest has been shown. As yet there is only one co-operative creamery in the Pacific province and two comparatively small cheese factories. The dairying has been carried on chiefly in home dairies, similar to the practice in Great Britain. The farmers of the province do not produce enough butter, cheese, eggs, bacon and other concentrated foods to supply the demands of the population. The imports are mostly from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. In the spring of the year and early summer low priced and inferior butter is sent in in considerable quantities from California and other States, notwithstanding the duty. Next year I expect to see much enlargement of the production of butter in the province.

Did you stay with the travelling dairy in the west? Only a short time at three different places. I visited the agricultural exhibitions at Victoria, Mission City, Chilliwack, Kamloops, Vernon and New Westminster. I also addressed meetings of farmers at several other places. At these exhibitions I had excellent opportunities of seeing the quality of the farm products in the different localities. Potatoes, carrots and other vegetables were unsurpassed by any I had seen before, and the appearance and quality of some of the fruits was most creditable. An impression prevails—it certainly had clung to me from its frequent expression—that while the fruits of British Columbia were nice-looking in color, shape and size they were inferior in quality, coarse-grained and deficient in fine agreeable flavors. I am convinced that the prevailing opinion east of the Rocky Mountains is an erroneous one. In flesh and in flavor the apples and plums were particularly good, while the brilliant red and the lustrous, wax-like gloss on the skins of the apples from orchards in the interior of the mainland gave them a superb appearance. The like of them I had never seen before.

Where will they find a market for their surplus fruit?

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The supply for the people of that vast territory comes mostly from California and the other States, but the superior quality of British Columbia fruit and the reasonably low prices of freight—last fall it was $1.12½ per 100 pounds—which the C. P. R. are ready to offer, will enable British Columbians to capture the markets. Some seven carloads were shipped this year. Owing to the higher freight rates earlier in the season, defects in packing and other causes which can be overcome by experience, some of the shipments were not profitable to the growers. The fruit-growers, as well as the butter producers, need improvement in the means which have been in use to reach the consumers with their products in its best condition.

You refer to the cold storage service? Yes. Cool car service for transportation and cold storage accommodation at central points to facilitate distribution in quantities suitable to the needs of merchants and others, weekly or oftener. The probability is that cold storage buildings, with suitable accommodations for butter, will be fitted up on the side of the railway track at Winnipeg, Calgary, and probably one other place. These will be business enterprises carried on by private capitalists. They may be extended to give storage for plums, apples and other fruits.

A large interprovincial trade should be developed, with mutual advantage to the mountainous province on the Pacific slopes and the prairie province lying in the geographical centre of Canada. For several years, perhaps for all time there should be a large exchange of butter and other produce from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to British Columbia for fruits and other produce. This interprovincial trade would greatly promote the prosperity of the people in both provinces and would benefit the Dominion of Canada as a whole. For instance, at the present time, a British Columbian send $1 or a $100 to California for butter and a Manitoban sends $1 or $100 to the States to the south for fruit. When butter and fruits are eaten, the producers to the south have the $2 or the $200, while the Canadians have nothing but the satisfaction they derive from the eating. If the British Columbian would send his dollars to Manitoba or the Northwest Territories for butter, and the Manitoban would send his dollars to British Columbia for fruit instead of to the south, after both butter and fruit were eaten they would have quite as much, and more, satisfaction from the eating than in the other case, and the dollars would be in Canada besides. They would go around through every avenue of circulation and make better times.

Is the area suitable for fruit culture in British Columbia sufficient for the great plains of the west?

I think so, with a great deal to spare. Climatic and other conditions make the people living on the plains crave succulent fruits, and they will become larger and larger consumers of fruit per head as they get better off; but the yield per tree and per acre in British Columbia is enormously large, and there are thousands and thousands of acres where apples and plums can be grown successfully. The experimental farm at Agassiz has given an impetus to fruit-growing and much information and guidance to fruit growers in the province. Mr. Sharp, the superintendent there, is playing a most important part in the progress of the province; and the general plan and equipment of this branch farm are another tribute to the comprehensive skill of Director Saunders, in devising and adopting means whereby each of the branch experimental farms can best serve the interests of the farmers in the widely different and distant parts of Canada where they are situated.

Did you visit the fruit farms of the Governor-General in British Columbia?

Yes, I spent several days in the Okanagan valley. His Excellency's main ranch is in Coldstream, about four miles distant from Vernon—a thriving place of some thousand or twelve hundred people. Of the number of the population I am not sure, in fact, nearly every budding place in the west, even before it flourishes into a blooming place, is a city with a prospective population a few thousands larger than is the residential one. But Coldstream is a beautiful place. Over one hundred acres are planted with fruit trees, many of which are just coming into bearing. To my eyes, although not those of an expert fruit grower, excellent foundation work has been done. The other branches of the ranch are hop culture and the raising and feeding of cattle. At the Guisachan estate, some forty miles further down the Okanagan valley, the plan includes the joining of dairying to fruit culture. Some thirty or forty of the neighboring farmers gathered to a meeting in the house at the Guisachan place one evening; and there, as well as in other parts, I learned that British Columbians are watching Lord Aberdeen's doings as a farmer with a keener interest than they follow his movements as Governor-General. His place has much power of service for the encouragement and guidance of other farmers, as well as great opportunities for a consistent and wholesome advertisement of the agricultural resources and possibilities of the province.

Did you come direct from British Columbia?

No. I stayed there for the agricultural exhibition at New Westminster and then stopped off at Calgary. I went up the Calgary & Edmonton line and addressed meetings of farmers at Red Deer and Innesfail. At both places there is a co-operative creamery, and farmers are generally going into the kind of farming which enables them to feed their crops to some kind of live stock. The altitude of the land—some 3,300 feet above sea level—and the distance from the seaboard make the growing of grain for sale risky as to the ripening of the crop and unprofitable in the price that may be realized. With the raising and feeding of cattle and swine the case is quite different. In these, joined to dairying in co-operative creameries, they can do very well. Feed costs very little, and not more than 10 per cent. of the value of butter is absorbed by transportation charges from Calgary to Liverpool. I stayed over one day at Moose Jaw, where we have a branch experimental dairy station. Travellers who pass the place by railway call it a bare, dry, inhospitable district. It does not look particularly promising as a dairy country, but our creamery there will turn out over $10,000 worth of butter this summer, and from reports which I received I am confident that the output next summer will reach 100,000 pounds of butter.

Then you have confidence in the future of what is now western Canada?

Certainly; wherever a cow thrives there men will do well. That is one of the best means of diagnosing suitability of climate and soil for a prosperous agricultural community. The fine crop of grain throughout Manitoba and the west is late in being harvested and threshed. Perhaps less fall ploughing than usual is being done, but the frequent rains of the fall have put more moisture into the soil and subsoil than for several years. That is one very promising factor in the outlook for next year.

What kind of weather did you have in the west?

Fine, warm and agreeable nearly the whole time. I met only two wet days, and one of these was when I had a chance of a holiday to go fishing on a lake in the mountains. It rained as only a British Columbia sky can rain. Never mind how many fish I caught. It rained hard enough to drown some of the trout that slipped off the hook into the bottom of the boat.—Toronto Globe.

HONEST HELP.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be quickly, successfully and permanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but am desirous of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp:—L. A. Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont. *

—You will learn the joy of smoking only when you have whiffed the "Royal" cigarettes (Turkish) Egyptian blend. 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

Little drops of nickels
In the slot machine,
Make the owner fatter
As the dropper lean.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have that bad coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth in the morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

REDFERN,
Ladies' Tailor and Habit Maker,
210 Fifth Ave,
NEW YORK,

Gentlemen—we enclose a letter recently received a few days ago from Miss Lillian Russell, which we think may be of service to you.
Yours truly,
(Signed) R. DFERN.

WHAT . . .
Lillian Russell
THINKS OF
Fibre Chamois.

318 West 77th street,
New York, Aug. 14, 1895.
Messrs. Redfern, 210 Fifth Avenue:
Gentlemen,—Kindly make up for me the gown I selected yesterday, using, as you suggested, the FIBRE CHAMOIS in the waist for warmth, and in the skirt and sleeves to give them that very stylish and bouffant effect. I find that the moreen petticoat does not give half the style that the genuine Fibre Chamois does. So naturally use nothing but the genuine goods.
Truly yours,
(Signed) LILLIAN RUSSELL.

TACOMA'S POLITICAL BANK

Defunct Columbia National Bank Was the Tool of Designing Politicians.

Some Queer Transactions Are Revealed in the Evidence at the Trial.

Tacoma, Nov. 22.—The trial of M. M. Taylor, president of the board of public works, on the charge of misconduct in office, was begun before the council yesterday morning. A large crowd heard the testimony, and inside the railing were a number of city and county officials, prominent business men and taxpayers. Every bit of the testimony was attentively listened to and eagerly devoured by the crowd.

The inside dealings of the Columbia National Bank, as brought out by the evidence, warranted all that has been said regarding the defunct "bank." That it was a political rather than a financial institution was made perfectly clear by the evidence of Cashier Peters, who admitted on the stand that he had worked hard for the nomination and election of County Treasurer Hedges, and had paid Mr. Taylor $500 for his services in connection with the bonds of the county treasurer. Mr. Taylor's son, Leroy W. Taylor, was paid a salary for five months at $65 per month, although he never worked in the bank. This was done because the cashier had promised Mr Taylor to get his son a job in return for the efforts he had made in behalf of the treasurer. Mr. Hedges had been compelled, under the operations of the new revenue law, to dismiss ten or a dozen clerks in March, and young Taylor was one of them. Mr. Peters had felt bound to provide a salary for the young man after he left the treasurer's office, and so he was paid amounts at different times aggregating $325.

In the mass of evidence introduced there was much irrelevant matter, but all of it was on a par with that strictly belonging to the case. For one thing, the manner of the election of L. H. Votaw to the clerkship of the board of education last spring and the bouncing of C. W. Mock, who had filled the position for several years, was gone into at length. From the testimony of Maj. Oliver, president of the bank, and until lately president of the school board, and from that of Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Shackleford, Director Lawshe, of the board, and Mr. Mack, it was proven that Mr. Taylor used his influence with Mr. Oliver to have Votaw elected. Mr. Oliver said it was intimated to him that it would be a good thing for the bank if Mr. Votaw, who was at that time a member of the finance committee of the council, was chosen secretary. The city's deposit at the bank was over $100,000 at the time. Mr. Shackleford testified that he and Mr. Taylor had visited Mr. Mock and requested him to resign, giving him to understand that a place would be provided for him either at the court house or the city hall. Mr. Mock did not resign, although Mr. Votaw was elected over him, and is still out of a job.

—The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely-separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia, and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

A WONDERFUL LIGHT.

Illuminating Power Equal to 250,000,000 Candles.

In the lamp house of the government lighthouse station at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, is housed the most wonderful light in the world. The light itself stands fifteen feet high, the face of the bull's eye is nine feet across, and its lenses are as much as four inches in thickness. It is capable of flashing a ray of light equivalent to the power of 250,000,000 candles, and the distance from which it can be seen on clear nights is practically limited only by the curvature of the earth. The flash will have the intensity and blinding glare of a stroke of lightning.

The part of the light which revolves weighs fifteen tons, and so exquisite is the mechanism with which it is moved that the pressure of the fingers will turn it. A child could control the machinery, and the motive power which propels it is a single bit of clockwork incased in a box two feet square.

The light consists of two concave discs about eight and one-half feet in diameter. These discs are placed back to back about a foot apart, and in position look like a tremendous double convex magnifying lenses, so large that they could not be cast in two single pieces and had to be built up in segments, and the whole strung together on a great iron skeleton. And this, in point of fact, is precisely the case.

Back to back the lenses inclose a hollow interior, into which is thrust a powerful electric light. This light of itself is of about seven thousand candle power. When its light is projected through these huge magnifying prisms its power is intensified more than 35,000 times.

It is altogether beyond the human imagination to grasp the possible effect of 250,000,000 candles, which is the illuminating power of this new lighthouse wonder. At the present time the finest oil lamp which human ingenuity has been able to devise may be seen on a clear night some thirty-five or forty miles at sea. The new light may be seen at a point 120 miles away.—Spare Moments.

—Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

FROM HALIFAX.
Dominion Line, Labrador.....Dec. 7th
Dominion Line, Scotsman.....Dec. 21st
Dominion Line, Vancouver.....Jan. 4th
FROM NEW YORK.
Cunard Line, Umbria.....Nov. 30th
Cunard Line, Lucania.....Dec. 7th
American Line, New York.....Dec. 4th
American Line, Paris.....Dec. 11th
White Star Line, Britannic.....Dec 4th
White Star Line, Majestic.....Dec. 11th
Red Star Line, Westernland.....Dec. 4th
Red Star Line, Noordland.....Dec. 11th
Anchor Line, Ethiopia.....Nov. 30th
Anchor Line, Furnessia.....Dec. 14th
North German Lloyd, Spree.....Dec. 10th
North German Lloyd, Aller.....Dec. 17th
French Line, La Bourgogne.....Nov. 30th
French Line, La Touraine.....Dec. 7th

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second Cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage $16.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.

For sailing list, steamer accommodation, and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

FOR
Puget Sound Points.

CUT RATES!!
—ONLY—
$1.00 to Seattle
50 Cents
To Port Townsend
—ON THE FAST—
Steamer "Sehome"
Leaving here daily, except Sunday, at 9 a.m.
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

O. R. & N. STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SS. "MOUNT LEBANON," capacity about 4,000 tons, due about 6th Dec., will proceed to Honolulu.
S.S. "RHOSINA," 3800 tons dead weight, due at Victoria about 23rd December, for Honolulu via Portland.

PUGET SOUND & CENTRAL AMERICA SS. CO'Y.

The S.S. TRANSIT, Capt. Berg, will leave Seattle on 10th November for Central American ports.

For particulars apply to F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Importers of Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise, Board of Trade Building.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
UMATILLA, - - - NOV. 24,
R. P RITHET & CO., Agents.

THE BRITISH SHIP
"ILALA"
1875 Tons Register.
Will Sail from Liverpool for Victoria
ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER,
Following the "Glenalvon." Cargo may be engaged and further particulars obtained on application to the undersigned.
oct20-tf R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd

TRANSPORTATION.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 4 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.
SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
Leave Victoria at 7 a.m., 2 p.m
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

STEAMER MARY HARE.

Running in connection with the Victoria and Sidney Railway, will sail, weather permitting and business offering, as follows:
MONDAYS — Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Cowichan, Vesuvius Bay, and way ports; returning connects with evening train for Victoria.
TUESDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train, for Ganges Harbor and way ports.
WEDNESDAYS— Leave Ganges Harbor at 6:00 a.m. for Sidney, connecting with morning train for Victoria.
THURSDAYS—Leave Sidney on arrival of morning train for Ganges Harbor, Nanaimo and way ports.
FRIDAYS—Leave Nanaimo at 7:00 a.m., for Sidney and way ports, connecting with evening train for Victoria.
For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to Victoria and Sidney Railway Agents. oct10-1m
T. W. PATERSON,
Manager.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.
The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7.00 a.m Lv...SPOKANE...Ar 5.30 p.m.
Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5.40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9.00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5.30 p.m. same days.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
—RUNS—
Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,
TO
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS
To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.
TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.				TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."				1147
8 30 pm	Lv	M I	*Victoria...	110 Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72 Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	...Seattle....	38 Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	116	*Tacoma.	1M I Lv	8 50 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
*Daily except Monday.
E. E. BLACKWOOD,
Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., 225 Morrison St., Portland, Or.

The Oceanic Steamship Company
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom St., San Francisco.
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, 1895, at 10 a.m.
For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Monowai, Thursday Dec. 12, at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.
For passage apply to 114 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
R. E. CONSON, Agent,
Bastion Square, Victoria

Canadian Pacific Railway Coy's
ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE
....TO....
CHINA AND JAPAN.
EMPRESS OF INDIA,
6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.
EMPRESS OF CHINA,
6000 tons, 10 000 horse power.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN,
6000 tons, 10,000 horse power.
...SPEED 19 KNOTS...
R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama, November 11th.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)
TIME TABLE NO. 27,
Taking effect June 21st, 1895.
VANCOUVER ROUTE.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train
NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Launer's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Moresby Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.
NORTHERN ROUTE.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.
BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING,
G. A. CARLETON, Manager.
General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.
TIME TABLE NO. 25.
To Take Effect at 8:00 a. m. on Monday, October 28th, 1895.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8.00	3.20
Ar. Nanaimo	11.40	6.38
Ar. Wellington	12.00	6.55

GOING SOUTH.	Daily	Sat'dy
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8.20	3.30
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.49	3.45
Ar. Victoria	12.20	7.00

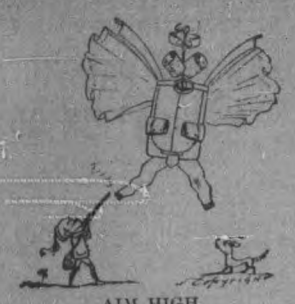
For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.
A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,
L. P. LOCKE, Master.
Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.
Lv. Victoria .....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

GOING TO CHICAGO OR ANYWHERE EAST?
If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul or Duluth reads via
"THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE"
(C. St. P. M. & O. Ry.)
Three (3) First Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria as follows:
Leave Minneapolis 7:30 a.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m.
Daily. Badger State Express. Has Parlor Car to Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 8 p.m.; Chicago, 9:45 p.m.
Leave Minneapolis 6:00 p.m.; St. Paul 7:35 p.m.
Except Sunday. Atlantic & Southern Express has Wagner Buffet Sleeper and FREE Chair Car to Chicago. Arrive Chicago 8:00 a.m.
Leave Minneapolis 7:30 p.m.; St. Paul 8:10 a.m.
Daily. Famous North-Western Limited. Has Pullman and Wagner Private Compartment and 16 section Sleepers and Buffet Smoking Library Coaches to Chicago. Sleeper to Milwaukee. Breakfast in Dining car before reaching Chicago. Arrive Milwaukee 7:50 a.m.; Chicago 9:30 a.m.
For Illustrated Folder Free descriptive of Splendid Train Service via this line, to Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City, Duluth, Ashland, as well as to Milwaukee and Chicago. Call on your Home Agent or Address
T. W. TEASDALE,
General passenger agent, St. Paul.
W. H. MEAD, General Agent,
248 Washington St., Portland, Ore.
F. W. PARKER, Puget Sound Agent,
601 Front St., Seattle, Wash.

GREAT NORTHERN
Shortest and Quickest Line
—TO—
KOOTENAY COUNTRY.
St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Chicago,
New York, Boston,
And all U. S. Points,
Toronto, Hamilton,
Montreal, Quebec,
And All Eastern Canadian Points.
Daylight run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains—the Grandest Scenery in America. Superb Buffet and Elegant Dining Palace Sleeping and Cosy Tourist Cars. A delightful ride, free from heat and dust in seasons.
For tickets, etc., use
B. MARTIN, Gen. Agent,
75 Government Street.



AIM HIGH

to make yourself comfortable and to give yourself a proper self-respect in the matter of your underclothing and the adornments known as gents' furnishings. Have your linen, neckwear, and such accessories,—way up. There's nothing seedier than cheap looking articles in this line. Our stock of furnishings is the admiration of all good dressers in Victoria. Immaculate linen and fine neckwear give a polish to a man's dress that nothing else can. It's the varnish of attire, so to speak, and that which we supply is the finest of all. Always come to our emporium for furnishing novelties.

T. L. BROWNE & CO.

Gents' and Boys' Outfitters,

82 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C.

..THE..

New Model Remington Standard

TYPEWRITER

No. 6

Has many notable improvements, viz: More permanent alignment, improved spacing mechanism, lighter and wider carriage, uniform and easy touch, economical ribbon movement, improved paper feed.

To those requiring a Typewriter, we offer the Remington, as the best machine on the market.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,

Sole Dealers, Victoria, B. C.

Don't Be Deceived!

Pendray's Electric Soap

IS SURELY THE BEST.

If your grocer palms off a substitute upon you, refuse it as a soap, on which he makes a big profit. Demand Pendray's and if your grocer will not keep it, get it from one who does.

Pendray's is the Best!
The Best is the Cheapest.

And the WRAPPERS are worth money to you. Save them and get twelve months' soap supply for nothing.

20 PRIZES - $100

AUCTION SALES.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER

"WESTHOLME"

I have received instructions to sell on the premises, on

Saturday Next, Nov. 23rd, 1895

AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Chemainus District, being a portion of Section 2, Range 7, containing one-tenth of an acre (more or less), together with the

2-STORY STORE and DWELLING HOUSE,

Lately occupied by Mr. Ferris. This property is a most desirable location for a country store.

Terms Cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

And now the Trilby collar comes
Our worn-out nerves to vex;
What have we done that Trilby is
Continued in our necks.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Millionaire—Well, my dear baron, you seem to have an important communication to make.

Baron—Councillor F——, I am happy to tell you the glad news that it is my intention to appoint you—my father-in-law.

"I've called full twenty times," said he;
"Your stony heart to soften."
"I'm shocked to hear," responded she,
"That you've been full so often."

Rheumatism Runs Riot

When there is a lactic acid in the blood. Liniments and lotions will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NANAIMO.

(From our own correspondent.)

Nanaimo, Nov. 22.—The death of Captain Charles Honeyman from heart enlargement took place at his residence on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was generally considered hale and hearty, but on Saturday night last he was taken suddenly, and never rallied. The captain was a genial-hearted man, and at all times ready to assist in any good cause; he was always prominent in work of reform, political or otherwise, and his presence will be missed at many a gathering in the future. He held the position of Lloyd's agent for Nanaimo, and also the position of Stevedore. He was well known to all mariners visiting this port, and his knowledge of nautical affairs brought him into popularity. The captain was a native of Alloa, Scotland, aged 48 years. He leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his loss. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon under the auspices of Doric lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., of which deceased was a prominent member.

The steamer Esperanza left on Thursday morning with a hunting party consisting of W. K. Leighton, R. Hindmarsh, W. Sloan and W. Vanhouten. The vicinity of Qualicum will be cleared out of game.

McInnes & McInnes, barristers and solicitors, have opened a branch business at Wellington.

Mr. N. Foster is engaged in organizing an orchestra composed of some talented musicians.

ENGLISHMAN'S RIVER.

(From our own correspondent.)

Englishman's River, Nov. 20.—Mrs. Florence Davis, of Beausejour, French creek, left on the Joan for Victoria. In consequence of her long and severe illness, Mr. Davis has decided to board the children for the winter and take a complete rest. It is stated that she has disposed of her beautifully situated ranch and thinks of taking another on Denman Island. In that case the settlement will lose one of its most amiable, clever and hospitable ladies.

Mr. D. McMillan is recovering from his dangerous sickness.

Mr. Andrew Hirst is putting a large addition to the store and postoffice.

Early in the morning of the 19th instant, two buggies left Englishman's river for Wellington, and at noon the quiet wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, which united Miss Lizzie Andrews, of Birmingham, England, to Adam Berkenstock, formerly of Michigan, U. S. The bride was given away by her sister, Mrs. Joe Hirst. Mr. William Harris acted as best man. The bride arrived from England this spring to visit her youngest sister, from whom she had been separated nearly ten years ago, and only by accident discovered to be living. Miss Andrews, by her sterling good qualities and kind heart has made many friends here, and Mr. Berkenstock is to be congratulated on his choice of a partner for life. A number of friends met at the residence of Mrs. J. Hirst to welcome the happy couple on their return and wish them joy. The boys expressed their sentiments by saluting the house of the bridegroom with rifle shots about midnight on Tuesday and on the following day. They intend bringing a surprise party on Saturday, when there will be a dance, and all will enjoy themselves in true colonial fashion.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Miner.

The ore shipped by the Evening Star company yielded $33 per ton in gold at the smelter.

The contract for building the water works plant has been let to James A. Clark, who went to work with a strong force of men last Monday. The right of way from Stoney creek has been cleared and the wooden flume to convey the water from Stoney creek has been put down.

One of the best surface showings seen in the camp for some time is that just uncovered on the Georgia. The Georgia is a large piece of ground almost 1,500 feet square, surrounded by the North Star, the Evening Star, the C. & C. and the Iron Horse.

Eugene Germond, of Spokane, has purchased a half interest in the Abe Lincoln. A sample taken from the bottom of the shaft last week ran $48.13 in gold and copper.

The jumpers have been getting in their work again. Most of these people are out for blood money and for nothing else, and if the business is carried much farther the honest miners of the camp will be driven to take radical measures for their protection.

The Le Roi shaft is being sunk at the rate of ten inches a day through solid ore. There is an increase of quartz with depth and a proportionate increase in gold value. Much of this ore runs as high as $80 per ton. It is understood the Le Roi will pay a big dividend about December 1.

Some time ago W. H. Mead, of Spokane, purchased the Hattie Brown for himself and some Boston people. He began development work two weeks ago, and last week uncovered a fine body of ore. At a depth of twelve feet the vein seems to be widening, though already seven or eight feet wide.

Mr. W. de L. Benedict concluded his examination of the Cliff and Con on Tuesday and left on Thursday morning for Vancouver, where he will submit his report to Mr. Barnard, of the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields company. Mr. Barnard's option on this property expires December 1, so that we will know very soon whether he is to take it up or not.

F. P. Gutelius, of Butte, arrived this week to take personal charge of the building of the narrow gauge railroad from Rossland to Trail. The surveys of the line have been completed, and things are now almost in readiness for actual construction. Mr. Gutelius said the road would be built immediately if the weather did not interfere. Bids have been invited for the construction and will be opened next Monday.

The Le Roi company has just added a diamond drill to its equipment, and this, driven by an electric motor, is doing some fine prospecing work on the west end of the Le Roi ground. The new drill plant of the War Eagle will soon be installed. It will have a capacity of twenty drills, and will be one of the most substantially constructed plants in the country. This will be in operation by January 1st, and will revolutionize the output of the War Eagle and its associate properties. The Centre Star company will have its seven drill plant ready for service within 30 days. A two drill plant has just been set to work on the Lee and Maid. If the Cliff deal goes through a drill plant will be set up on that property immediately. The same can be said of every mine to be worked by the English syndicate for whom J. H. Clemes is acting. The largest drill plant in the camp will probably be put in for the Kootenay and Columbia. The Trail Mining company, the owners of these properties, will send here for one of the thirty drill compressors now in use by Messrs. Mason, Hoge & Co. on the big Chicago drainage canal. Both the Crown Point and Iron Horse companies have asked for bids on supplying drill plants, and these bids have been handed in. Neither plant will be of less capacity than five drills. Arrangements have been made by both the Josie and the St. Elmo companies to put in compressors.

WOMEN'S WORK.

The Vancouver Local Council Consider Important Subjects.

Vancouver, Nov. 21.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Local Council of Women of Vancouver was held yesterday at the Vancouver Hotel to meet Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the National Council.

After the ordinary business had been gone through a discussion ensued on the desirability of nominating some ladies for the board of school trustees at the coming election, and of supporting their candidature.

It was stated that the subject had already been before the council and that information had been obtained to the effect that women were not eligible for election in the City of Vancouver. Her Excellency said that she had telegraphed to the Hon. Col. Baker, minister of education, to ascertain the true position of the matter and read his answer to the effect that all women entitled to vote under the school act were also eligible for election as school trustees, and that both married and unmarried women were equally qualified.

It was thereupon unanimously decided that the officers, together with some other members of the council, be appointed as a sub-committee to take immediate steps towards the nomination of suitable women candidates for the board.

It was further decided to invite all the clergy in the city to confer with the members of the executive next Tuesday, Nov. 26th, at the old West End school room at 3 p.m., as to the best means of organizing a wise system for the relief of distress in the city during the coming winter with the co-operation of all churches and all charitable societies.

Arrangements for the annual meeting of the council on the last Friday of January were also adopted.

Mrs. Browning, the treasurer, having resigned her post owing to stress of other work, Mrs. McLagan was elected unanimously by the executive for the remainder of the current year.

—To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

NEW USES FOR ALUMINIUM.

Entering Largely Into Ship Construction and Many Minor Matters.

The new and many large uses which have been found for aluminium during the past year are so numerous and of such varied natures that but a synopsis can be given in covering this field. The greatest success, however, has been along the line where copper and brass are to be replaced, and in this respect there is practically no limit.

In ship construction aluminium has made remarkable strides. Everyone is familiar with the good results obtained through the use of aluminium in the construction of the Defender, and in many parts of large and small craft constructed in this country of late. It would seem, however, that the European nations are quicker than Americans in realizing the benefits of this metal for naval purposes. France and England are foremost. Aluminium vessels are now being constructed in these countries for the navigation of rivers in China and countries where access to the interior is difficult, excepting by the use of light and durable craft. The French government is going extensively into the construction of torpedo boats. Yarrow & Co., the English ship builders are at present in the lead of all other foreigners in the successful use of aluminium in ship construction. The metal is now being used in the manufacture of air-ports, lanterns, signal lights and fittings of all kinds for yachts, including their cooking utensils. Aluminium has been used to advantage also in the past year in the construction of racing shells. The U. S. navy department is now experimenting with certain enamel paints, which, it is claimed, will entirely prevent any slight corrosion which might be caused by the action of the salt water upon it. The uses of aluminium in the construction of bicycles have been many of late, and have given most satisfactory results. A firm in St. Louis is manufacturing a bicycle, the frame of which is cast in one solid piece of aluminium. Its handle bars and fork are of the same metal. Another company, in Torrington, Conn., is using aluminium rims entirely. In handle bars, forks, rims, mud guards, lanterns, reflectors, tool boxes and baggage carriers and many other minor parts aluminium is being freely and successfully used. A novel and practical use for the metal is in the construction of sulkies in this country, and jinrickishas in Japan. Experiments along this line are now being made. The demand for aluminium castings is steadily on the increase. The Pittsburg Reduction Co. after much experimental work, has produced an alloy which does not materially increase the specific gravity of the metal, and gives a casting which, in tensile strength, exceeds that of cast iron or brass. Patterns made of aluminium are largely in use, because of their lightness and durability.

The value of this metal in horseshoes, and more especially in racing plates, is no longer a matter of conjecture. Experiments are now being made with aluminium wire to replace rawhide in the stitching of horse collars. The demand for aluminium kitchen utensils has been fairly tripled this year, consuming thus large quantities of sheet and ingot metal in such cast ware as tea kettles, skillets, preserving kettles, etc. Fancy articles of all kinds are becoming popular, such as combs, brushes, frames for mirrors, jewelry, medals and badges. The consumption of aluminium in the manufacture of badges during the coming campaign will be enormous. Another large use for the metal which has recently developed is for signs and letters. These may be seen at present generously distributed throughout the city. Thy find favor on account of the natural beauty of the metal, and on account of the little care required to preserve a bright and neat conducts heat rapidly and has a very high specific heat: hence the result that a pressing iron, such as is used by hatters, is of value to them inasmuch as it heats rapidly and retains heat much appearance. The use of aluminium for hatters' irons is beginning to be appreciated, for the reason that aluminium longer than iron. Aluminium is a most effective and useful agent in iron and steel castings. It is usually added in proportions of from one-quarter to one pound to the ton of steel, the above being added to the steel as it is being poured into the mold, and the use of aluminium in cast iron is becoming more general as its advantages are appreciated. There are very many reasons for this use of aluminium, but, briefly, it is instrumental in producing a sound ingot with a consequent decrease of scrap or other loss, and as a result the sale of aluminium ingots for this purpose has increased remarkably during the year. The metal is being used largely in photographic instruments and electrical appliances. Large quantities of the metal have been and will be devoted to a process for the purifying of water, known as the electro-aluminium process. It is being used also for artificial limbs and surgical instruments. The value of aluminium in army equipments is practically recognized in the construction of knapsacks, canteens, scabbards and buttons—in short, all articles carried by the soldier in which aluminium may tend to lessen the weight to be carried. Two out of the ten German army corps are now entirely equipped with aluminium wherever its presence is practical, and two others are now being similarly equipped. Manufacturers of projectiles of various kinds, cartridge shells, and similar manufactures, which, up to the present time, have been manufactured almost exclusively of brass, are now looking hopefully toward aluminium. It can be positively said now that aluminium is in competition with brass, and that the next year will show a very decided and rapid increase in the use of aluminium for superseding the above metal.—Aluminium World.

—"Royal" cigarettes (Turkish) conduce to joy and happiness while smoking and afterwards. Try them once. 15 cents per package. Turkish tobaccos. Egyptian blend.

Porter—Train's awa man. Ye should hae ran faster.

Passenger—Ran faster! Dond, 'a ran fast enough, but 'a should ha'e startit sooner.

Justice—What were you doing in Col. Fullet's hen coop?

Uncle Mose—Fo' de Lawd, Judge, I was jes' taken de census.

For Dirty Weather

YOU WILL NEED

A Good Servicable Door - Mat!

ONE,—THAT WILL LAST . . .

We have a full line; that is, we have "Cocoa Mats" in all sizes.

PLAIN COCOA MATS.
SKELETON COCOA MATS.
BORDERED COCOA MATS.
WIRE MATS.
RUBBER MATS.
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Weiler Bros.

51 to 55 Fort St.

SEQUAH'S REMEDIES

Can be Obtained from your Chemist

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE

Don't forget, these Remedies have been

PUBLICLY TESTED

and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

ISLANDER GOLD QUARTZ

MINING AND MILLING CO LIMITED LIABILITY.

Registered under the Companies Act, 1878, and Amending Acts.

CAPITAL, $100,000, in 100,000 Shares of $1 Each.

The first issue to the public will be 10,000 shares, payable as follows, 10 cents per share on application, and 10 cents per share monthly thereafter until 50 cents shall have been paid on each share.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:

JOHN IRVING, M. P. P., VICTORIA, B. C.
WM. MUNSIE, MERCHANT, VICTORIA, B. C.
W. G. MACKENZIE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, VICTORIA, B. C.
Secretary—THOS. H. PROSSER, (Flint & Prosser), 18 Broad St., VICTORIA, B. C.

Bankers—BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Solicitors—HUNTER & DUFF.

PROSPECTUS.

The Islander Gold Quartz Mining & Milling Company, Limited Liability, has been organized for the purpose of taking over and working the Islander Mineral Claim, situate on a branch of Granite Creek, Alberni district, Vancouver Island, B. C., and for the purpose of purchasing and working such other mineral claims as the company may determine.

The Islander Mineral Claim is within two and a half miles of the navigable waters of Alberni canal. It is outside the land grant of the E. & N. Railway Company. A good trail is built directly to the mine. There can be no dispute as to the title, and transportation to and from the mine will be at low rates.

Returns from assays made of the surface ore have varied from $2 to $15 per ton in gold and copper. The character of the ore is similar to those produced by the Le Roi and other mines at Trail Creek in West Kootenay. It is believed that as depth is attained the value of the ore will greatly increase, as was the case with the Trail Creek ores.

Assays have been made by Price, of San Francisco; Tacoma Smelting and Refining Co., of Tacoma; W. Pellew Harvey, Vancouver; Government Assay Office, Victoria.

Only surface work has, so far, been done on the ledge, which is from four to eight feet in width. It is proposed to sink shafts and otherwise prospect this mine, so as to thoroughly prove its extent and value.

In the event of a sale of the mine being made, the full amount subscribed by shareholders of B and C stock will first be returned to them, and the remaining profit divided among all the shares.

All further particulars may be learned, and samples of ore seen, at the office of the Secretary, No. 18 Broad street.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

We, John Irving, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, master mariner, William Munsie, of the same place, merchant, and William G. Mackenzie, of the same place, commission merchant, do hereby certify (in duplicate) that we desire to form, under the provisions of the "Companies Act, 1878" (Provincial), being Part II. of Chap. 21 of the "Consolidated Acts, 1888," and amending Acts, a company as hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the company shall be "The Islander Gold Quartz Mining & Milling Company, Limited Liability."

2. The objects for which the company is established are as follows:—

(a) To purchase the Islander mineral claim situate on Granite Creek, Alberni district, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, from the registered owners thereof, for sixty thousand (60,000) paid up shares of the capital stock of the company, to be called issue A, and to prospect, explore, work, develop and turn to account the said mineral claim:

(b.) To purchase, take or lease, or otherwise acquire and prospect, explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account any mines, metalliferous land, mining rights, prospector's or other claims in British Columbia:

c.) To purchase, take or lease, exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary for the purposes of its business.

(d.) To raise, crush, win, get, quarry, smelt, calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, manipulate, and prepare for market ore, metal and mineral substances of all kinds, whether the property of the company or not, in British Columbia, and to carry on any metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, or which may seem capable of being usefully or profitably carried on in connection with the other business of the company, and to sell, dispose of, and deal in any ore, metal and mineral substances either in a manufactured state or otherwise, and any materials or substances resulting from or to be obtained in the process of smelting, refining or manufacturing the same, and either free or in combination with other substances.

(e.) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control, and superintend any trails, roadways, tramways, railways, reservoirs, watercourses, bridges, aqueducts, wharves, furnaces, sawmills, crushing works, hydraulic works, electrical works, factories, warehouses, ships, boats, and other works and conveniences which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the said company, and to contribute to, subsidize, or otherwise aid and take part in such operations:

(f.) To mortgage the uncalled capital of the company subject to the provisions of the said Act:

(g.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any property of the company:

(h.) To sell the property and the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, at such time or times, in such manner, on such terms and for such consideration as the company may think fit:

(i.) To purchase or otherwise acquire or deal with any capital stock of the company whether fully paid up or not:

(j.) To amalgamate with, or acquire the business and liabilities of any other company or companies having objects altogether or in part similar to this company.

(k.) To sell and dispose of from time to time not more than ten thousand (10,000) paid up shares of the capital stock of the company (to be called issue B), for such price (not less than fifty (50) cents per share) as the trustees may be able to obtain therefor.

(l.) To sell and dispose of from time to time the remaining thirty thousand (30,000) shares of the capital stock of the company (to be called issue C), at such price (not being less than seventy-five (75) cents per share) as the trustees shall be able to obtain therefor.

(m.) In the event of a sale of the said Islander mineral claim, to pay and discharge all debts and liabilities of the company, and the cost, charges and expenses of and incidental to the said sale, and in the pany, and the costs, charges and expenses of such sale to the holders of stock of issues B and C, the amounts paid by them for such stock, and in the next place to pay and divide the surplus of such proceeds to and among all the holders of capital stock of the company at the date of such sale in proportion to the amounts of stock then held by such stockholders respectively:

(n.) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in any place or country.

(o.) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered in placing, or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or the conduct of its business.

(p.) To do all things such as the company may think incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

3. The capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) divided into one hundred thousand (100,000) shares at one dollar ($1.00) each allotted and appropriated as aforesaid.

4. The corporate existence of the company shall continue for fifty (50) years.

5. The number of trustees who shall manage the concerns of the company for the first three months shall be three, and their names are John Irving, of the City of Victoria, master mariner, William Munsie, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and William G. Mackenzie, of the same place, commission merchant.

6.—The principal place of business of the company is located in the City of Victoria.

7. A stockholder is not individually liable for the debts or liabilities of the corporation, but the liability of a stockholder is limited to his proportion (based upon the amount of his respective shares) to assessments legally levied, and the charges thereon, if advertised as delinquent during the time that he is a stockholder, upon a share or shares of which he is the holder, as shown by the shareholders' register book of the corporation. Assessments and charges thereon, when taken collectively, shall not exceed in the aggregate the value in dollars printed or shown upon each share when issued.

JOHN IRVING,
WM. MUNSIE,
W. G. MACKENZIE.

Made, signed, and acknowledged (in duplicate) by the above named John Irving, William Munsie and William G. Mackenzie, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, this sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1895, before me,

(L.S.) GORDON HUNTER,
A Notary Public in and for the Province of British Columbia.

Filed (in duplicate) the 11th day of November, 1895.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
no19 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

MUNICIPAL

$10 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

NOTICE

Belleville Street, between McClure Street and Birdcage Walk, is closed to Public Traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer

a25

FINANCIAL

The British Columbia Corporation,

LIMITED,

TEMPLE BUILDING, FORT ST., VICTORIA.

Immediate advances on all kinds of security at low rates of interest. Rents Collected, Estates Managed.

ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd., Agents.

MUNICIPAL

MUNICIPAL ELECTION, 1896.

HOUSEHOLDERS QUALIFICATIONS.

All persons wishing to qualify under the above qualifications, as voters for the ensuing municipal elections for the year 1896, in accordance with Clause E of Section 37 of the Municipal Amendment Act, 1894, can do so by calling at the Assessor's Office, City Hall, and making the necessary declaration on or before the 30th day of November, instant.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Assessor.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C.
November 1st, 1895. nov1-1m

$25.00 REWARD.

The above reward is hereby offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any manhole, ventilator, flush tank, or other part of the sewerage system of the City of Victoria, or causing any impediment or obstruction to the proper and effective operation of any portion of the said system, except when acting under instructions from the City Engineer or Sanitary Officer.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., August 1st, 1895.

NOTICE

Cormorant street, between Douglas and Blanchard, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

City Hall, Oct. 15th, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE RIFLE COMPETITION

Victoria Garrison Artillery Rifle Association Hold a Meet at Clover Point.

The Prizes, who Won Them and How They Did It—Very Successful Meet.

Thanksgiving day was spent by the members of the Garrison Artillery Rifle association at Clover point range inaugurating what is sure to be a series of rifle matches that will before next fall place the annual association matches among the best in the province.

The weather was delightful, but a light, puffy wind bothered some of the old shots and many of the younger ones. There was a large turn-out of members of the battalion and keen interest in the matches was shown. Lieut.-Col. Prior was on the range during the day. Col. Wolfenden acted as range officer in his usual pleasant and satisfactory manner. The citizens contributed the prizes, which were all in kind. To equalize the competition the members were divided into three classes.

The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards, and the grand aggregate of these ranges for each of the above classes made twelve matches. In the evening at the drill hall a large number watched the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. H. G. Ross to the winners, at the close of which Senator McInnes made a very neat speech, in which he congratulated the members of the battalion upon their enthusiasm and success, shown at the matches. A vote of thanks to those citizens who contributed prizes was passed.

Captain Blanchard presented his prize, a chair, to the sergeants' mess, while the surgeon regaled the men with a barrel of beer.

The scores, with the prizes won and the names of those who presented them follow:

GRAND AGGREGATE. Possible 95.

FIRST CLASS.

Capt. Blanchard, 81, chair, Weiler Bros.
Corp. Hunter, 78, opera glasses, Nolte & Co.
Bomb. Lettice, 76, bottle Scotch whiskey, Harrison.
Corp. McRoble, 75, dozen photos, Fleming Bros.
Corp. McDougall, 70, album, Hibben & Co.
S. M. Porter, 69, brush and comb, Thos. Shotbolt.
Gr. H. Lawrie, 66, boots, Russell.
Gr. Bailey, 65, cigars, Oriental hotel.
Surg. Duncan, 65, case of claret, Pither & Leiser.
Col. Prior, 64, bottle of Scotch whiskey, D. H. Ross & Co.
Gr. Goodwin, 63, Daily Times, W. Templeman.
Senator McInnes, 63, perfume, Geo. Morrison.
Gr. Oliver, 61, side of mutton, B. C. Market Co.
Major Williams, 56, one artificial tooth, Dr. Quinlan.

SECOND CLASS.

Gr. E. Browne, 66, prize, Davidson Bros.
Gr. R. H. Johnson, prize, M. Powers.
Sergt.-Major Mulcahey, 59, case of claret, Turner, Beeton & Co.
Gr. Bostock, 59, box cigars, J. H. Todd & Co.
Gr. McTavish, 54, Daily Colonist, Colonist Publishing Co.
Corp. McLean, 54, plaque, R. Jamieson.
Gr. Gant, 53, beer mug, Pennock & Lowe.
Gr. Boorman, 50, box of tea, R. H. Jameson.
Gr. Cane, 50, slippers, J. H. Baker.
Sergt. Russell, 47, turkey, R. Dinsdale.

THIRD CLASS.

Gr. H. Dickinson, 53, rifle.
Gr. Godson, 36, box biscuits, M. R. Smith & Co.
Gr. J. Viger, 32, box of cigars, Morris.
Gr. Hitchcock, 29, three bottles cider, Phillips Bros.

600 YARDS. POSSIBLE 25.

FIRST CLASS.

Capt. Blanchard, 24, prize, Thomas Bros & Grant; medal, city bankers.
Corp. Hunter, 21, tub of butter, W. Blaikie.
Bomb. Lettice, 21, chest of tea, W. Munroe.
Sergt. Major Porter, 20, pipe, Lenz & Leiser.
Gr. Reid, 19, two ties, J. Piercy.
Sergt. Sparrow, 18, cake, Henry Clay.
Gr. Goodwin, 14, box cigars, H. Saimon.
Gr. Lawrie, 14, tub of jam, Speed Bros.
Gr. Bailey, 14, 10 lbs fish, Chungranes.
Col. Prior, 13, three bottles cider, Phillips Bros.
Major Williams, 12, prize.
Bomb. Ross, 11, candy.
Sergt. Fletcher, 11, British Pacific Gazette one year.

SECOND CLASS.

Gr. Browne, 17, ham, Erskine & Wall.
Gr. McTavish, 17, cigars, Simon Leiser.
Pte. Grant, 17, hat, T. L. Browne.
Sergt. Thomas, 13, five silk handkerchiefs, Richardson.
Gr. R. H. Johnson, 13, pair pants, J. W. Creighton.
Gr. Bunting, 13, compass, Short & Son.
Gr. Boorman, 12, suit of underclothes, B. Williams.
Corp. McLean, 10, gloves, H. Young & Co.
Gr. Goward, 10, quarter of mutton, R. Porter.
Gr. Kane, 10, candy, Sarantis.
Gr. Trimmen, 9, satchel, W. Duncan.
Sergt. Major Mulcahey., 9, three tongues, A. Stevens.
Gr. H. Patton, sack of meal, Howell & Beckwith.

THIRD CLASS.

Gr. Viger, 10, perfume, Geo. Morrison.
Gr. Hitchcock, 9, medal, Challoner & Mitchell.
Gr. Dickinson, 7, box biscuits, J. Wilson.
Gr. Goward, 7, chest of tea, F. Carne.
Gr. Tuck, 7, cleaning stuff, Fletcher.

500 YARDS. POSSIBLE 35.

FIRST CLASS.

Surgeon Duncan, 32, medal, city banks, and barrel of beer, J. Lahey.
Capt. Blanchard, 31, box cigars, Morris.
Senator McInnes, 29, glass easel, Hanson.
Corp. McDougall, 28, hat, S. Reid.
Sergt. Porter, 27, pickle jar, E. J. Salmon.
Gr. Oliver, 27, prize, S. Shore.
Corp. McRoble, 27, tea pot, U. Supply Co.
Corp. Hunter, 27, ties, J. Piercy.
Bomb. Lettice, 26, perfume, C. E. Jones.
Gr. H. Lawrie, 24, two ties, J. Piercy.
Gr. Butler, 23, three bottles cider, Phillips Bros.
Gr. Bailey, 23, cigar case, F. Campbell.
Col. Prior, 23, cigarette case, Frank Campbell.
Gr. Duncan, 22, fish line, Hart.

SECOND CLASS.

Gr. Bostock, 26, hat, W. & J. Wilson.
Gr. Brown, 25, knife, Tye & Co.
Gr. Trimmen, 24, perfume, J. Cochrane.
Sergt. Major Mulcahey, 24, tea, Pell & Co.
Gr. R. H. Johnson, 20, box of apples, L. Dickinson.
Gr. Goward, 19, slippers, J. Bland.
Gr. Boorman, 19, tobacco jar, Wanibe.
Corp. McLean, 19, prize, P. J. Johnston.
Sergt. Russell, 18, cigars, H. A. Lillie.
Gr. Kane, 16, cuspidore, Brown & Co.

THIRD CLASS.

Gr. Dickinson, 14, sack of flour, E. Cameron.
Gr. Godson, 14, hat, Gilmore & McCandless.
Gr. Nevin, 11, braces, Hart.
Bomb. Gromond, 9, one artificial tooth, Dr. Quinlan.

200 YARDS. POSSIBLE 35.

FIRST CLASS.

Corp. McDougall, 31, medal by city banks and umbrella, by Hutcheson.
Corp. Hunter, 30, cigars, Kurtz & Co.
Bomb. Lettice, 29, sack of flour, Hastie & Bannerman.
Gr. H. Lawrie, 28, shaving cup and brush, Langley & Co.
Gr. H. Schofield, 28, side of mutton, L. Goodacre.
Col. Prior, 28, whiskey, Harrison.
Gr. Bailey, 28, pair of boots, Ames Holden & Co.
Gr. Goodwin, 28, case apples, Clearihue.
Gr. Fletcher, 28, sausage mill, E. G. Prior & Co.
Major Williams, 28, box cigarettes, Thos. Earle.
Sergt. McRoble, 28, box tea, Victoria Tea House.
Gr. Kipling, 28, cigar case, H. Gribble.
Surg. Duncan, 27, one pocket knife, Fox.
Capt. Blanchard, 26, three bottles cider, Phillips Bros.
Gr. Oliver, 26, three bottles of cider, Phillips Bros.
Gr. Ross, 25, match safe, J. Wenger.
Gr. Collins, 25, brush, D. E. Campbell.
Gr. Patterson, 24, pipe, Sarantis.

SECOND CLASS.

Gr. Johnson, 28, thermometer, Barnsley & Co.
Gr. Bostock, 28, Pommery.
Sergt. Major Mulcahey, 26, umbrella, D. Spencer.
Corp. McLean, 25, slippers, A. B. Erskine.
Gr. Browne, 24, cheese, E. J. Saunders.
Gr. Cane, 24, perfume, C. H. Bowes.
Gr. Grant, 24, rolled oats, Brackman & Ker.
Sergt. Russell, 23, map of B. C., J. H. Brownlee.
Gr. McTavish, 22, gloves, Wilson & Co.
Gr. Boorman, 19, suit underwear, Geo. H. Jackson.
Gr. Hickey, 18, box apples, Stewart & Co.
Sergt. Thomas, 18, sack of flour, Baker & Son.
Gr. Goward, 15, caddy of tea, Hudson's Bay Co.
Gr. Howell, 14, box of sugar, J. Angus.
Gr. Gore, 13, vest, Kinnard.
Corp. Patton, 12, picture, Somers.
Gr. Austin, 11, lady's tie, J. Horner.

THIRD CLASS.

Gr. Dickinson, 14, hat, S. Sea, jr.
Gr. J. Godson, 14, coal oil stove, Clark & Pearson.
Gr. J. Viger, 11, bridle, McKenzie.
Gr. Hitchcock, 9, sack of meal, Howell & Beckwith.

Gr. Reed won the prize of $5 offered by Lieut.-Col. Prior for the best general aggregate score made by a competitor who had never formerly won a prize. The second prize, a ton of coal, presented by Messrs. Spratt & Macaulay, was won by Gr. H. G. Ross.

WILL OBEY MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Mooney Triumphs Over Her Son-In-Law, Lord Sholto.

Oakland, Nov. 21.—There was no band of music at the Sixteenth street station last night to greet Mrs. Mooney, mother-in-law of Lord Sholto Douglas when she stepped off the train. Mrs. Mooney felt, however, that her home-coming was in the nature of a triumph. Her son, Thomas Addis, was on hand to meet her and to hear the news of her conquest from her own lips.

"I feel that I have returned in triumph," said Mrs. Mooney last night. Lord Sholto has been subdued and he has promised to be a loving and obedient son-in-lay. He was inclined to give me battle when I first arrived, but he soon got over that and came to my terms. He has promised that in the future he will write me respectful letters. I won every point I made against him.

"In the first place I took him to task for writing me an insulting letter. He apologized for that in a most humble way and said it would never happen again. Then I demanded that he pay me the $20 he borrowed from me and he did so, and gave me a great deal more. I told him that I wanted him to allow my daughter to write me whenever she pleased, and he agreed to this. I simply had my way in everything. His lordship asked me what my terms were, and I told him and he agreed to them. Before I left we were the best of friends, and now I guess everything is all right. His lordship understands me better than he did a week ago. He asked me why I had his letter printed in the paper, and I asked him why he wrote it. That was all the satisfaction he got out of me.

"I am sorry to say that his lordship is not a very well man. He took a bath yesterday and he was so weak after it that he had to go to bed and rest for a couple of hours. The poor fellow couldn't work, even if he had to.

"He does not understand our ways. You see he was never brought up with any home life like the members of our family. He always had a tutor at his heels, and it was study all the time. He will know us better after awhile. But I am satisfied with the way the whole thing came out. I am glad we did not have to resort to violence to subdue him.

"While I was in Los Angeles I found one thing that surprised me. I learned that my daughter really loves her husband. Yes, she is fond of him; and I did not know it before. Loretta really thinks the world of him, and I guess they will get along happily together.

"So long as Lord Sholto treats me with respect there will be no trouble in the family. Now that I am home I do not want to be placed in the position of crowing over him. I am going to give him a chance to do better in the future. I guess he is man enough to keep his word to me."

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

A BATTLE GROUND LOCATED

Dan Stewart Confident of Bringing Corbett and Fitzsimmons Together.

Hanlan is Champion of England—The Dunraven Yachting Investigation.

THE RING.

MORE TALK.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 22.—Dan Stuart returned from El Paso this morning. To an Associated Press reporter he said: "There is very little talking to do this time. I will say, however, that I have selected a battleground for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons contest, and there is going to be no more legal complication. I have hung up a $20,000 purse, and if the fight is interfered with Corbett and Fitzsimmons can each take $10,000 apiece and walk off with it. In these hard times such an amount is worth riding out to El Paso on a Pulman for."

'Where is the battleground located?'

'That will not be announced,' said Stuart, 'until the morning of the fight; you may say that all who wish to see the fight, which will be announced later, they may have the opportunity without wearing the new off their shoes.'

'Do you believe Corbett will fight?'

He cannot do otherwise. His friends throughout the country will not tolerate any surrender on his part. I don't anticipate any trouble, however in getting his signature to the new articles of agreement. I have every reason to believe that the arrangements I have made will be satisfactory to him. I will leave in a day or so for New York to see him."

'If Corbett persists in his determination to retire, will you let Maher in as an opponent to Fitzsimmons?'

"The fight will be between Jim Corbett and Bob Fitzsimmons," answered Stuart.

"I have already got his signature to the contract. There is no trouble about him."

'Can he get up his side bet?'

Yes.'

AQUATIC

HANLAN CHAMPION.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 22.—The first of five races to be rowed during the present week on Dickinson river between the professional oarsmen Bubear and Hanlan for the championship of England, and a purse of $10,000, the winner of three heats to be the victor, was won to-day by Hanlan by a boat length.

San Francisco, Nov. 22.—Henry Peterson has returned from Austin, Texas, where he had been attending the recent regatta. He had bad luck in all the races he entered and came back without winning in any of the events. He says he was fairly treated. The English oarsmen, he says, were true sports and gentlemen, and although they won nearly every race they gained their laurels from being better men. Peterson was ill for several days after reaching Austin, and he gives that as a reason why he did not make a better showing.

YACHTING.

DUNRAVEN ENQUIRY.

New York, Nov. 22.—It is rumored today that the committee appointed by the ew York Yacht club on Monday night to investigate Lord Dunraven's charges would secure some interesting testimony when it came to question a certain unnamed official connected with the dry dock at Erie Basin. According to the report, this official tells a story that gives at least a slight basis for Lord Dunraven's charges, though had he taken the trouble to investigate thoroughly, it is said, he would have learned that there was nothing irregular in connection with the handling of the Defender. The official referred to is quoted as saying that several hours before the Defender was measured the first time, two and a half tons of pig lead, which had been ordered a month before, was placed on the deck of the boat, in the presence of Designer Watson. It is claimed that not only Mr. Watson, but Vice-Commodore Glennie, Dunraven's representative, was aware of this, and saw the lead afterwards stored away in the Defender's hold. It is also reported, in connection with the investigation of the charges, that Ogden Goelet and J. Malcolm Forbes are also on the committee that will investigate the charges, though their names have been previously withheld from the public. No one at the quarters of the club would say anything about these reports one way or the other.

GOULD'S GOOD OPINION.

New York, Nov. 22.—Mr. Howard Gould, whose twenty-rater, the Niagara, made such a brilliant record against the crack English boats last season, has returned home.

"You know, I suppose," said Mr. Gould, "the Niagara won thirty first prizes, eight seconds and one third out of fifty starts. I raced all round the English, Irish and Scotch circuits, and was kindly treated without exception by English yachtsmen. I have no complaint to make regarding the treatment I received."

"Have you heard of Lord Dunraven's charges against the Defender?"

"Several of my friends have told me about them to-night, but they had not been published when we left. Rather mean, aren't they?"

Concerning the charges against the Vigilant, Mr. Gould said he sailed on her in all her races in England, and could positively say there was never anything wrong or improper in the way she was handled.

"If there had been I would have known it," he said, "and I have never heard even a rumor of suspicion against our boat during the season or since."

"Is it true that English yachtsmen are prone to take advantage of the slightest technicalities to win a race?"

"Well, I think their committee are stricter than ours are, and a few boat owners may be of the stamp you describe, but I think the majority of them prefer to see a boat win on her merits."

THE TURF.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

Manchester, Nov. 22.—This is the second day of the Manchester November meeting. The feature to-day was the Lancashire handicap, 1,000 sovereigns. Fifteen horses started over a mile course. Mr. T. F. Sharrow's filly, Easter Gift, won; Laodamia second, Medic is third.

FOOTBALL.

NAVY WINS.

The navy team journeyed to Duncan's yesterday where they played and defeated Cowichan. The match was an interesting one, but rather one-sided.

To All Trades' Unions

The genuine Spanish Blossom cigars have the union label on every box. Take no others and help union labor. Kurtz & Co.

SPURIOUS COIN IN WINNIPEG.

Four Men Arrested—Ontario Drummers After Clean Hotels.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—A considerable quantity of spurious American coin has been circulated in Winnipeg recently. The police were notified of the fact, and early on Wednesday morning four men were taken into custody charged with issuing counterfeit money. The ringleader of the gang is supposed to be George Anderson, who was arrested at Pembina yesterday on information furnished by the Winnipeg police department.

Thanksgiving day was spent here in a variety of ways. Church services were held generally throughout the city. Football was played in the afternoon, and curling on the river, being the first game of the season. There were entertainments in the evening.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 22.—Hill & French's lumber mill at Ship Harbor, Halifax county, was burned yesterday; loss $70,000. Insurance $20,000.

Cobourg, Nov. 22.—Edward Scarlet, for over 40 years school inspector for Northumberland county, is dead.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—A deputation of commercial travellers waited on Provincial Treasurer Harris to-day asking that an inspector be appointed to look into the sanitary condition of hotels throughout the province.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—An unknown man was found to-day lying dead in a ditch on Merrivale road, near the city, with a mask upon his face and a bullet hole in his head. He had on an overcoat, in the pocket of which was found a dead squirrel. He is supposed to be a highway robber. There have been several robberies in this locality lately.

DIED.

SMITH.—Alfred, the beloved son of W. B. and E. J. Smith, of Coach and Horses hotel, Esquimalt road, after a lingering illness from diabetis, a native of Birmingham, England, aged 20 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the family residence at 9:30 on Monday, the 25th inst., and from the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 10:30. All friends are respectfully requested to attend.

Members of Segher's Council, Y. M. I., are requested to meet at their hall at 9 o'clock sharp to attend the funeral.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H Wright, Mrs Wright, E H Francis, Miss Graham, A G Crane, K V Munroe, W E McCormick, G N Scott, J A Ripperton, J K Devlin, F A Small, J H Brownlee, A Seizic, T. Berry.

Per steamer Sehome from the Sound—Mrs J C Hunt, F B Gibbs, G Anderson, O F Shanks, C Wilson, O Torreson, Joe Sampson, Mrs R Edwards.

Per str. City of Kingston from the Sound. S M High and wife, A R McDonald, A Seizic, W Bosse, H A Stanley and wife, J W McKeetian, Miss J Morris, Miss W Butcher, Mrs E J Saunders, Miss L Alexander.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Wilson Bros, Watson & Hall, Fell & Co, J A Ritchie, Speed Bros, E J Saunders, Blakie & McKinnon, Johns Bros.

Per str. City of Kingston from the Sound. Province Pub Co, W J Macaulay, Geo Duthrie, J B Taylor, Wilson Bros, Fred Beede, N P R Express.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Government Report.

Dr. H. F. Merrill.

No Other Medicine SO THOROUGH AS AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

CUT RATES

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S.S. "ROSALIE."

Daily Except Sunday At 9 a.m.

To Seattle $1.00
To Tacoma $1.50

For tickets and information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent.

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Wood Air-Tight Heating Stoves

Get one before the cold snap comes, and take a whole winter's comfort out of it. Clean, effective and Economical. Manufactured by.

CLARK & PEARSON, 17 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.

Sole Agents for McCleary's famous stoves; makers of the celebrated utility cowl, an infallible cure for smoky chimneys.

BEAR IN MIND

That while the

How Much Sunshine CONTEST

—Is in Progress, we are—

Disposing of Our Entire Stock

Preparatory to going out of the Retail Business.

WEDDING PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

A Full and Complete Stock of the Best Jewelers' Goods.

Davidson Bros.,

The Jewellers, 59 Government St.

The **"BEST"** Tonic

A Concentrated Liquid Extract of Malt and Hops, manufactured by the Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, U. S. A.

It Braces! It is Not Intoxicating!

Put up in Barrels—eight dozen, and in Cases—two dozen Pints.

PITHER & LEISER, VICTORIA, B. C.

Fix Yourself

For Christmas. You'll want a Suit sure, and perhaps an Overcoat. Let us supply your wants. We can do it and will guarantee satisfaction.

KINNAIRD, THE CASH TAILOR, 46 JOHNSON STREET.

TWICE-A-WEEK.

Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK.

VOL. 12. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1895. NO. 25

REPORTED POISONED.

Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, Said to Have Been Made Away With.

The Young Turks Gave Him the Choice of Assassination or Abdication.

Latest and Fullest Particulars of the Murder of Armenians at Kharput.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—A dispatch received to-day from Sofia, Bulgaria, says that the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Hamid, has been poisoned.

No particulars have been given, but the act is credited to the Young Turkish party, which has grown to immense numbers within the last few months, and which has given the Sultan and his government more than one significant warning of late. The purpose of the party has become more determined since the execution of several Young Turks a few weeks ago, when they were taken out in a gunboat and dropped in the current. Since then the feeling against the Sultan's rule has been intensified to the point of rebellion, and the continued Armenian disturbances have been made use of as an excuse to make Abdul Hamid either abdicate the throne or reform the entire Turkish empire. It is only a week since a mysterious message was laid on his table giving him the alternative of assassination or abdication, and since then the most stringen precautions have been taken to protect the Sultan.

Constantinople, Nov. 19.—Information and additional facts obtained from various sources of the disturbance at Kharput enable the Associated Press to give the following general outline of the occurrences:

Trouble between the Kurds and the Mussulmans at Kharput has been brewing for some time past. On the one hand it is claimed that the Armenians, excited by the agents of the revolutionary committee, have been arming themselves, holding secret meetings, and preparing to revolt against the Turkish authorities. The crisis was to be precipitated by an attack on the Mussulmans' quarter. A second version of the affair is that the Turks, acting under instructions from Yildiz Kiosk officials, if not the Sultan, deliberately planned the massacre of the Armenians of Kharput. The Kurds were not armed with rifles, but provided with weapons similar to those used by the Turkish soldiers, and ammunition was plentifully distributed among them.

At a signal agreed upon a quarrel was picked with some Armenians and an attack upon their quarters commenced. The Armenians, however, who had been anticipating the outbreak for some time past, armed themselves as well as possible and had placed their dwellings in a state calculated to hold out as long as possible. Doors and windows were quickly barricaded at the first alarm, and the Armenians men, women and children, made so determined a resistance that at the first attempt the Kurds were repulsed.

The United States ambassador has called personally at the Porte and sent several notes to the minister of foreign affairs, insisting that the Turkish officials protect the American missionaries, and holding the Sultan and his ministers responsible for their safety. In view of the strong representations on this subject the Turkish officials promised to protect the missionaries, and detailed gendarmes to guard their property. When the Armenians repulsed the first attack of the Kurds the latter were so infuriated at the check they received that they proceeded to the quarter of Kharput where the American missionaries were located, and, quickly overcoming the opposition of the gendarmes present, a point which has not yet been definitely settled, they ransacked and burned the houses, including eight of the American mission buildings.

The American missionaries, however, escaped uninjured, and placed themselves under the immediate protection of the Turkish governor, who still has them safe. During the pillaging it is believed to have been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Kurds were supported by Turkish troops in a number of instances, and in other cases the soldiers remained passive spectators of the rioting.

Later a second and, for the Turks, more successful attack was made by the Kurds upon the Armenian quarter, and a terrible massacre followed. The number of victims has not yet been ascertained, but conservative estimates say from 800 to 1,000 persons were killed. Fresh fanatical outbreaks occurred at Moosh, but were suppressed by the authorities after 40 Armenians had been killed.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—The Turkish legation at Washington has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under yesterday's date:

"The Armenian insurgents at Zeitoun, Ferned and Kenban, numbering more than 800, attacked the district of Enderin, burned the palace of the governor, as well as the houses belonging to the Mussulmans, and captured those Mussulman families that were unable to fly. The rioters fell again on the village of Kurtler Marash, and burned ten houses, with their contents. The Armenian rioters of Marnimensour, having killed two Mussulmans, an affray took place, during which there were dead and wounded on both sides. The authorities restored order.

"The rebels of Marsovan and Amassia, after closing their shops, went to their church and to different khans from where they fired on the Mussulmans. Two letters sent from the Armenian bishop of Aleppo to the Bishop of Ourfa, through an Armenian disguised as an Arab, but arrested by the authorities of Ourfa, proved the perfect understanding that exists between all the Armenian revolutionists in Asia Minor.

"The following is a summary of these letters: Send powder to the rioters of Zeitoun to enable them to resist the authorities, and procure a certain quantity of saltpetre for the fabrication of powder. Baronagu of Zeitoun is assembling an army. The days are near when bloody deeds will take place. The Armenians of Marsh are ready for action and they wish to fight. They ask for arms and ammunition in order to help their comrades.

"The above information has been transmitted to all the Armenian revolutionists."

Aden, Nov. 18.—Imaun, of Sana, capital city of Yemen, Arabia, at the head of 4500 Arabs, armed with Martini-Henri rifles, has defeated the Turks in three fights. The latter are now confined to Sana, which is a walled city about five and a half miles in circumference.

ROBBERS WRECK A TRAIN

Terrible Damage Done and Some Lives Lost for the Sake of Plunder.

All the Wreckers but One Caught—One the Son of a Wealthy Lawyer.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The New York Central's fast mail was wrecked at 4.25 a.m., about two miles west of Rome. The fish plates had been removed. Engineer "Nate" Hagar is thought to be killed and Jimmie Wagner, fireman, injured. It is reported that two postal clerks and a tramp were injured.

The train, which consisted of four mail and three sleeping cars, was derailed and the mail cars piled over the engine. The mail on this train is always a heavy and valuable one, the cars being used in the registry business only, and it is supposed that the act was the work of thieves.

There were eleven postal clerks and fourteen passengers on board, besides the members of the crew. When the crash came the engine was thrown from the track into the ditch and completely submerged in the mire, only the driving wheels on the left side being above the earth. The forward mail car, being dead-headed to Albany with a lot of empty mail bags, was thrown two car lengths from the engine and rolled down the bank so that it lay lengthwise towards the rails. The second mail car, in which the mail clerks were working, was thrown on the tender of the engine and badly demolished. The third and fourth cars were also ditched, the ends of each being broken. The first sleeper was thrown from the rails and completely rolled over; the second car was simply turned on one side, while the rear car kept on the track. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

It is now learned that Engineer Hager was buried alive with the engine. The fireman was thrown in the air and it is feared he was injured internally. Two tramps, supposed to be stealing a ride on the front mail car, were mashed like flies. McCarthy was dead-heading and asleep on the shelf; he was badly bruised. Eleven clerks were not hurt beyond the shock and a few bruises. The passengers were rolled out of their berths, but not seriously injured.

Rome, N. Y., Nov. 19.—All the wreckers are captured except one. They are James Watson Hildreth, about 19, son of a wealthy New York lawyer, who sent the boy into the country two or three years ago; Fred Bristol, 18; Herbert Plate, 18; Theodore Hibbard, 18, all of Rome. Hibbard has not been apprehended. Hildreth is the leader and was arrested at the wreck about 9:30. He had been to a boarding house at breakfast and changed his muddy clothing. When arrested he had the top of a lantern on his cane which he said he was going to keep as a memento of the wreck. He denied at first all knowledge of the wreck, but Detective Latham searched the bushes and found a hat containing Hildreth's name. Latham confronted the boy with the hat and he made a full statement, implicating the other three. The other boys corroborated the statement made by Hildreth. They say they intended to rob the passengers when the wreck occurred, but it being more disastrous than they expected, they became frightened and ran away. They also acknowledged having attempted to wreck a train a week ago last Sunday night.

At 3 p.m. Hibbard was also captured and confessed his participation in the crime.

PIETZEL IS ALIVE

A Chicago Street Car Conductor is Positive He Spoke to the Alleged Dead Man.

And Another Man Tells a Supporting Story of Having Seen Pietzel.

Strong Supposition That He, the Children and Minnie Williams Are Living.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—The News this evening publishes the following story: James McKearney, conductor on car 676 of the 63rd street electric line, has sprung a new sensation in the Holmes case by stating that Benjamin F. Pietzel is alive, and that he recently talked with him on his car.

Mr. McKearney claims there could be no mistake, as he worked nine months for Pietzel, and knows the peculiarity of his voice. According to McKearney, Pietzel boarded his car a few days previous to the Holmes trial. Pietzel's beard had grown around the greater part of his face, so that he was completely disguised. When addressed he admitted his identity, however, and asked as a friend that McKearney keep silence, as he was on his way to Philadelphia, but McKearney called in Motorman Letterman, and he, too, claims that he had a conversation with Pietzel, who took a transfer to the Cottage Grove line.

Mr. Robert Corbett, who has been following the case for months on behalf of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, of Fort Worth, Texas, claims he has also seen Pietzel. "I never believed that Pietzel was dead," he declared to a Daily News reporter this morning, "for the following reason: First, when I was searching the Castle months ago the man who was seen by the conductor and motorman, and who I then thought was Pietzel, found me in the building looking over some papers. He asked me if I had seen a tool chest. I said there was one in the front room. He said that one was not his; that he had left it in the room where I was engaged. He asked me who I was. He said Mrs. Pietzel sent him there for the tool chest, and when I asked him his name he said, after thinking a moment, Andrews, and left.

On Saturday I learned that Mrs. Pietzel was stopping at 6233 May street, and sent over to ask her if she ever sent over for the tool chest. Both she and her daughter Dessa declared they had not, and I also discovered that Mrs. Pietzel is wavering in her belief in the identification of Pietzel, and begins to hope that the children are living; but, for her husband, she does not care whether he is living or dead. I believe that if Holmes is not granted a new trial Pietzel will declare himself to the governor of Pennsylvania when all other means are exhausted, and Isaac R. Hitt jr., and myself both have his address in Philadelphia. Minnie Williams is stopping at the same place under the name of Mrs. E. M. Gardener, while Pietzel is known as C. D. Hall."

NEW YORK IS LIKE LONDON

Even In Its Fogs—Butchery by Soldiers—Winter's Warnings.

New York, Nov. 19.—The fog which enveloped New York this morning was the thickest that has settled over the city for years. Up to 8 o'clock the fog caused several accidents. A collision on the Brooklyn bridge occurred at 7.15, on the Brooklyn side. One train, just entering the station, was discharging passengers, when the train following suddenly loomed up through the fog, and before the brakes could be applied the two trains crashed together. One passenger was thrown between the cars and had his leg cut off. Thomas Cooper, conductor of the rear train, was thrown by the shock between the cars and had both his legs cut off. He died before reaching the hospital.

Bogota, Columbia, Nov. 19.—Three weeks ago a small body of soldiers were ambushed and killed by Indians while crossing the department of Cauca. General Reyes immediately sent a force in pursuit, and the Indians were surprised in a canyon, both ends of which were held by troops, who hemmed in the Indians while others went to the top of the mountains and rolled stones down on the redskins. Those who made their escape from what was thought to be an earthquake were shot in cold blood. It is thought that two hundred Indians were killed, not a solitary one in the canyon escaping.

St. Paul, Nov. 19.—Reports from the Dakotas and Southern and Central Minnesota show heavy snow prevailing, the fall being seven inches. It is growing much colder here.

New York, Nov. 19.—Lazard Freres will ship $125,000 in gold by to-morrow's steamer.

THE HYAMS MURDER TRIAL.

The Taking of Testimony for the Crown Is Continued.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—There was nothing new in yesterday's session of the Hyams trial. The evidence which the crown sought to introduce was invariably objected to by the defence. The judge's ruling was generally against the crown, and his appeal for the prosecution to make out a case with less straining after evidence which was of a doubtful character were strong factors in favor of the defence.

Dr. Temple certified that Martha Hyams was too ill to appear in court, whereupon Mr. Osler gave notice that he intended submitting to the jury the evidence which Mrs. Hyams gave at the last trial. This the defence objected to on the ground that such trial was a nullity.

Mr. Grundy, insurance agent for the New York Life, produced the policies on the life of Wells, and showed that there was a net payment to Martha Wells of $29,838. He was asked how much more the premiums would have been had the life of Harry Hyams been insured instead of Willie Wells, but the defence again objected and were sustained by the court. Witness testified that neither of the Hyams brothers asked him to insure Wells, but that the suggestion came from Aylesworth.

Grundy was followed by other insurance men, who gave evidence of a similar nature, but not so important to the crown's case.

Broker Lane, who held several notes against the Hyams brothers, said they tried to borrow $1,000 from him just before the date of Wells' death. Witness at first refused this, but afterwards promised it to them on the Saturday previous. They were to get the money on the day on which Wells met his death; this was a positive arrangement.

THE PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

A Commission Proposed, Representing Great Britain, Australia and Canada.

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Following is the Toronto Evening Telegram's special dated from London: In the conference at the colonial office this morning between the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and the representatives in London of the several British colonies, it was shown that the project of the Pacific cable presented a fair prospect of future remuneration. The suggestion of a commission meets with the colonial secretary's approval, and it was subsequently proposed to constitute one of six, two each representing Great Britain, Canada and Australia.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Great Britain Will Join With the Dominion in Establishing the Line.

Sir Charles Tupper Confirms the Report of the Negotiations on the Subject.

Not Known Yet Wether the Huddart Proposition has Been Accepted.

London, Nov. 19.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, to-day confirmed the report that the imperial government had decided to join the Dominion of Canada in the establishment of a fast trans-Atlantic steamship service.

As to whether Mr. Huddart's proposition has been accepted is not stated. The matter has not yet assumed definite form, but it is likely the service will be let by tender.

SHARP SCHEMERS STOPPED.

A Gang of Counterfeiters Unearthed in Chicago Just in Time.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—There were some unexpected developments in the Jones-Thompson counterfeiting case yesterday. For some time Captain Porter of the secret service, has believed the fraudulent issue of stamps did not cover the full operations of Jones, Thompson and Mrs. Tinsa McMillan, alias Mrs. Mack, of Hamilton, Ont. This received confirmation when Captain Porter was given the information that a search of Mrs. M. B. Lacey's premises would disclose counterfeit money plates. Armed with a search warrant he and Deputy Marshall Bossy called at the residence of Mrs. Lacey, but failed to discover anything. Captain Porter was satisfied that Attorney C. W. Monroe knew something about the plates, and told the attorney and Mrs. Lacey that if the plates were not produced in a few days arrest would follow. Yesterday Mr. Monroe sent over a package and a note explaining that Mrs. Lacey had made an affidavit setting forth where she got that, the only suspicious article in her possession.

In the package were two copper plates prepared with gelatine on which was the photographed face and reverse sides of a United States $10 note, series 1891, and Hendrick's photograph. The photograph had not yet been treated with etching acids. From the appearance of the plates they are capable of being developed into a dangerous counterfeit, and, imprinted on fibrous paper, the bills would pass almost without detection.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have that bad coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth in the morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

THE FINAL TRENCH.

On North Ontario Depends the Chance of a Little Longer Lease of Life.

The Premier to Dissolve Parliament and Retire if the Government is Beaten.

The Troops Returning From Lowe—Quiet is Reported as Being Restored.

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—Mr. Lariviere, M. P., of Manitoba, arrived to-day and had a long talk with Premier Bowell on the remedial bill.

It is said here now that should the government be defeated in North Ontario Sir Mackenzie Bowell will dissolve parliament and retire.

The troops will return from Lowe to-day, reaching here at 6 o'clock. All is reported quiet.

RUSTEM PASHA DIED TO-DAY.

And the Turkish Empire Lost One of its Few Good Men.

London, Nov. 20.—The death of Rustem Pasha, Turkish ambassador to London, which occurred early this morning, has been anticipated for some time. His demise is generally regretted in official circles, as his upright conduct and generous disposition were appreciated by all.

His good qualities were feelingly referred to by the Marquis of Salisbury in an important speech made yesterday at Brighton before the National Union of the Conservative association.

CANADIAN CONDENSATIONS.

Doings in Various Parts of the Dominion During the Day.

Toronto, Nov. 20.—The Evening Telegram's special cable says: At Aldridge's repository to-day seventy horses, owned by Mr. Flanagan, of Toronto, were put under the hammer, and averaged £27. Twenty-two horses, a first importation from Prince Edward Island, fetched poor prices at the Islington repository.

Kilsby, the ex-Canadian dragoon, who was stationed at Toronto about eighteen months ago, and who was arrested here and convicted on a charge of stabbing a woman one night in the vicinity of Westminster, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 20.—East Wellington Reformers have selected John Patterson as a candidate for the vacancy in the legislature.

Halifax, Nov. 20.—The steamer Albert, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., with a cargo of produce from Placentia, Nfld., is a total wreck on the Newfoundland coast. The cablegram does not say what became of the crew, but it is believed they are saved.

Rat Portage, Ont., Nov. 20.—The reduction works here were started yesterday, and the whole twenty stamps, with all the machinery connected therewith, are now in perfect condition. These works are not only a credit to Rat Portage, but to the country at large.

JABEZ BALFOUR CONVICTED.

With His Confederates in the Liberator Building Society Frauds.

London, Nov. 20.—In the Queen's bench divison of the high court of justice to-day, Jabez Spencer Balfour, Geo. Edward Brock, John Thomas Wright and Morel Theobald, charged with fraud and other offences in connection with the management of the Liberator group of companies, which has been in progress since October 25, before a special jury, was concluded, and all the prisoners named were found guilty. Sentence was postponed. George Dibley, who was tried on the same charges, and with the other Liberator defendants, was acquitted.

DENVER'S MODERN MESSIAH

Continues To Heal the Lame and Sick in Thousands.

New York, Nov. 20.—Hon. Joseph Manley, who returned from the West to-day, talked about Schlatter, the Colorado "healer."

"I drove out to his home," said he, "just out of Denver. It is worth $200 perhaps. I saw 5000 people waiting for Schlatter's daily appearance. I did not need to be blessed or cursed, but my New England instinct was very much strained when I saw this man, poorer than Job ever dared to be, receive all these people, help them and not take a cent for it. Fifty thousand dollars was offered him to go to St. Louis, but he refused, saying he was not after money. Was not that remarkable? They would think him crazy down our way. Perhaps he is."

THE HYAMS MAY NOT HANG

So Far the Defence Has Had the Advantage of the Court's Rulings.

But it is Thought That the Crown is Reserving Its Climax.

Toronto, Nov. 20.—The last three or four sessions of the Hyams trial have been almost totally devoid of interest. Evidence which the crown sought to introduce was invariably objected to by the defense on technical grounds. So far the judge has been called upon to made twenty-nine rulings, most of them exceedingly delicate ones, and in every important instance they have been in favor of the defence. The crown is far from satisfied with the result of some of these rulings and in the event of a verdict other than conviction application will be made for a new trial, the prisoners being meanwhile held in custody. The crown's case is now almost completed, only the medical evidence remaining to be put in. It is claimed that some sensational developments may be looked for, the crown having intentionally reserved the climax of its case for the last.

The crown sprang a surprise on the defense to-day, when it brought forward to prove that Harry Hyams was a forger. Daniel Ames, of New York, expert on hand writing, was in court prepared to swear that the endorsements on checks, issued by Martha Wells to several money lenders, were in the hand writing of Harry Hyams. Shortly after Martha Wells got possession of the insurance money Hyams secured several thousand dollars from her for the alleged purpose of loaning to parties, the names of whom the crown claims are purely fictitious. The crown claims that it was this trouble that induced him to marry Martha Wells, as the only means of escape. The marriage of Hyams and Martha Wells occurred shortly afterwards.

Daniel T. Ames swore that the disputed entry in the pass-book was in the same writing as Hyams' letters to Martha Wells as were also the endorsements on several checks issued by Martha Wells.

Dr. Caven was the first medical expert called. He produced Wells' skull and described the bone fractures. The whole head was apparently flat from side to side and protruded upwards. The doctor swore that the force to produce the bone fractures must have come from the right side, the head at the same time resting on something solid. Asked by the crown if one blow could account for all the fractures, the doctor replied that there was direct evidence of a second blow.

CANADIAN NIAGARA COMPANY

Making Another Set of Harness for the Great Torrent.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 20.—It is now definitely settled that work on the power plant for the Canadian Niagara Company will begin within four months. It is to be pushed along with all haste, so that power can be furnished within the prescribed time.

Mr. Rankin said to-day that the franchise called for the furnishing of power in 1897, but that the company would be doing it long before that time. The plant on the Canadian side of the river will be considerably larger than that on the American side. There are some arrangements to be made before starting at the tunnel for the big plant, but it is promised that it will not be long before everything is ready to go ahead with the work.

It is said that applications have been received from several manufacturers for power from the American plant, but no positive statements can be secured for publication. Mr. Rankin will be here all this week.

Dr. H. P. Merrill.

No Other Medicine

SO THOROUGH AS

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. P. Merrill, Augusta, Me.

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EFFECTS OF PROTECTION.

U. S. Ambassador Bayard has raised a storm among the protectionists of his country by making the following remarks in a speech at Edinburgh: "In my country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism called protection, which I believe has done much to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, corrupt public life, banish men of independent mind and character from public councils, blunt public conscience, and place politics upon the low level of mercenary scramble, than any other single cause. Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, creating revenue into an engine of selfish private profit. Its allied beneficiaries and combines are called 'trusts,' and gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared, the few vessels lately built being an exception and proving the rule, as they were only built by making a breach in the general tariff and navigation laws. * * * * It is incorrect to speak of protection as a national policy. That could never be, as it will never be anything but the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest. Under it, it is futile to hope for advancement, or even the retention of what has been gained by civilization." Mr. Bayard has been fiercely attacked by Republican newspapers for giving frank utterance to these conclusions, and the New York Evening Post thus replies to his castigators: "But in all the outcry there has been a singular omission to inquire whether Mr. Bayard told the truth. His own state of Delaware is indignant, but has no explanation to offer of Higgins and Addicks, the statesmen whom under the protective system she delights to honor. Pennsylvania is cruelly sarcastic at the expense of our blundering ambassador to England, but is conveniently silent about Quay and Cameron, as she is about the fact that she has not produced a single public man of even the second rank in the past forty years. Bill Chandler is the only great protective statesman who has come forward in person to maintain, to Mr. Bayard's confusion, that jobbers and chafferers are unknown in our public life; but Bill is much more impressive declaring war than embodying political purity. Mr. Bayard's fiercest castigators look coldly at Bill for rushing in to muddle the argument." The trouble is that Mr. Bayard was strictly within the lines of truth when he described protection as a degrading and demoralizing system. Justice Miller of the United States supreme court put the thought into other words when he said: "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen, and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals, to aid private enterprise and build up private fortunes, is none the less robbery because it is done under the forms of law and is called taxation." Canada has ample reason to endorse this doctrine.

BOUNDARY NONSENSE.

It is a little difficult to understand the motives of some American papers in publishing columns of the worst sort of nonsense in regard to the Alaska boundary. Perhaps they are in most cases imposed on by "fakirs," who are paid so much a line for the stuff they furnish. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer seems to have been the victim of a gentleman of that class when it published yesterday the following dispatch from Port Townsend, the grotesque character of which will at once be appreciated by any person who has the slightest knowledge of the subject:

"Port Townsend, Nov. 18.—If the British government insists upon the permanent establishment of the Alaska boundary line as mapped out by the Canadian civil engineers, the city of Juneau and Douglas Island, where the richest gold mines in Alaska are located, will become a part of the English territory. A reporter of the Associated Press to-day visited Victoria and was permitted to examine the new maps made by the surveyors for the boundary commissioners and the authority upon which the Canadians base their right to claim a strip of Alaskan territory. Dr. Dawson, chief engineer of the Canadian corps of surveyors, made scientific observations from a range of mountains which together with the treaty stipulations are the foundation upon which the claim is made. These drawings clearly show the mining town of Juneau to be fully seven miles inside of British territory. Not only that but Chilkat Pass, the favorite and most generally travelled route to the Yukon mines, and the principal bays and inlets of Southeastern Alaska, are claimed to be part of Canada. The location of the boundary is based upon apparently the clear wording of the treaty of February 28, 1825, between Russia and Great Britain.

"A certified copy of that instrument is in the hands of the British engineers, and clearly states that the boundary line shall be from peak to peak along the summit of the mountain range running parallel with the coast, providing the mountain range does not exceed ten marine leagues from the ocean, in which latter event, the boundary line shall be parallel with the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom. The sense of the last clause is taken by the Canadian engineers to mean ten marine leagues from the ocean coast, and not the shore line of the various sounds, bays or inlets. In Southeast Alaska, on the average, the ocean shore line is fully fifty miles from the mainland, adjacent bays and sounds, and the principal rivers and inlets will be wholly in British territory, while a few outlying islands is all the territory that Canadians will concede that the United States is entitled to. This will take from Alaska also a large portion of Berner's Bay, where rich gold mines are now being worked. It will also put into British territory two of the largest canneries situated in Southeast Alaska."

If the "reporter of the Associated Press" who visited Victoria would only make plain how he discovered "Dr. Damson, chief engineer of the Canadian corps of surveyors," he will very much enlighten the people of this city. They have been under the impression that Mr. King was the chief. It is also news to people on this side of the line to be told that they have an idea of seizing Juneau, Douglas Island and the Chilkat pass. The P.-I. seems "jolly green" to be imposed on by this Port Townsend writer of fiction.

GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES.

Mr. Willoughby, the government candidate in Cardwell, has finally announced himself as opposed to remedial legislation of any kind on the Manitoba school question. Inasmuch as the government is pledged to remedial legislation, it is a nice question how far Mr. Willoughby should be considered a government candidate. What a nice state of affairs when a government cannot find a thorough-paced standard-bearer in a district like Cardwell, which used to be considered safely Conservative. We observe that Mr. McGillivray in North Ontario is a little more cautious than Mr. Willoughby, for he will neither approve nor disapprove of the government's policy. Mr. McGillivray would appear to be in danger of having turned against him the Conservative press batteries that have been pelting Mr. Laurier because of his alleged indefiniteness. The Mail and Empire, for instance, may be expected to tell the electors of North Ontario they should have nothing to do with a candidate who is afraid to say whether he is for or against remedial legislation. If the Colonist lived anywhere near the district that would surely be its advice to the electors. It is altogether likely, though, that the people of North Ontario will class Mr. McGillivray as a supporter of remedial legislation since he is so carefully silent on the question, and if they do come to that conclusion his chance of election will not be particularly bright.

A QUESTION OF STONE.

When tenders were invited for the new postoffice (which is now being erected as fast as the small appropriation will permit) the specifications called for Saturna Island sandstone, or other stone of equal quality. About that time, or after the contract had been awarded, there was some difficulty in obtaining the stone from the Saturna quarry, and specimens of Gabriola and Newcastle stone were submitted to the government with the view of obtaining official sanction for the use of either instead of the Saturna Island material. Some time in August the department at Ottawa notified those in authority at this end of the line that the Gabriola rock had been rejected (presumably because it was not up to the standard) and that permission was given to use the Newcastle stone provided the cost of the work was not thereby increased to the country. So far so good. But now comes the curious—in the absence of fuller information we will not say the "suspicious"—part of the business. By some means or other, the judgment of the Ottawa expert who condemned Gabriola stone was revised, and permission has been given to the contractors to use material that only a few weeks ago had been rejected. In the meantime the obstacles to obtaining Saturna Island stone, which was named in the specifications on which the tenderers figured, have been removed, and the original design of the department in regard to the material to be used could therefore very easily have been carried out. It is further alleged that the substituted article is a quality of stone not superior to that which was used in the old postoffice building, which was found very defective at the time of construction. But whether as worthless as that or not, the fact remains that the Gabriola rock was at first rejected by the department and subsequently—and presumably under pressure or through methods not unknown to politicians—the condemned article was accepted.

This is the story as it is told on the streets by contractors and politicians. It may or it may not be exactly accurate as stated; but it will be conceded, even by the "organ," that only those who are behind the scenes know all the details of the transaction and are in a position to speak authoritatively. We simply state the public's knowledge of the affair and ask for explanations. Naturally, with the knowledge possessed of the public works department, the people will be prone to suspect something crooked.

THE END OF THE FARCE.

Nobody will much regret the conclusion of the farce that will be known in history as the Hutchison investigation, and the decision of the court no doubt commends itself to the majority of the citizens. At the same time it seems to be the fact that the superintendent was not wholly unheedful of discipline which should have been administered quietly and without the farcical exhibition to which the public has been treated. The members of the electric light committee and the mayor should have been able to judge, without all this fuss, whether an employe of the city was doing the work to which he was appointed. It should not have been necessary to even set a watch on his movements. The matter having shaped itself as it did in consequence of their action, we do not know that the majority of the aldermen could have taken any other course than that which they followed. They are to be commended for having brought the matter to a settlement as promptly as possible, and the citizens may well wish that no repetition of the trouble should occur.

An Ottawa correspondent says: "Speaking of the solicitor-generalship, it has come out how Mr. Curran was appointed a judge. He informed Sir Mackenzie Bowell that the vacancy in the cabinet could not be filled so long as he was solicitor-general. In other words, that he must be promoted to the vacancy, holding the position he did and representing a Quebec constituency as he did. If this was not admitted he threatened to resign and to appeal outside to his friends. The premier was alarmed at the prospect, and Mr. Curran was shelved on the bench. Mr. Curran had had a little experience of what could be done with the present weak ministers in the matter of a judgeship. When Judge Barry, of Montreal, died, and Mr. Ouimet put through council a nomination of a French-Canadian for the position, Mr. Curran vigorously protested, and so successfully that the council reversed its decision and appointed Mr. Purcell, an Irish Catholic."

At the meeting of the New Westminster council the other evening Ald. Keary asked and was granted leave to withdraw the notice he had given for a by-law to authorize the sale of the civic electric light and water works. The alderman explained that he had given the notice in response to the urgent request of a considerable number of large ratepayers, who thought that if these works could be sold they would be eased of an important amount of taxes. Since giving the notice, however, a still larger number of ratepayers had requested him to withdraw it, and therefore he submitted to the wishes of the majority, though many of those who first urged him in the matter were still anxious for him to go ahead and lay the by-law before the people. Those who rashly concluded from Ald. Keary's notice that the civic ownership of light and water services was a failure are rather badly left in the lurch by its withdrawal in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

Certain gentlemen interested in the notorious Temiscuata railway have disagreed in respect of the disposition of some profits, and there is a chance of some interesting revelations resulting. A. R. Macdonald, the plaintiff in the suit now in court, admits that he paid $47,000 to a number of persons, "two of whom he has sworn had no real interest in the road, but whose political influence was necessary." The names of these influential politicians have not been made public. Mr. Tarte was put in the witness box and asked a number of questions, but these were all objected to by the defendants' counsel and ruled out by the judge. Perhaps the names of the political influence wielders will yet come out.

The Conservative Kingston News does not welcome the idea that Mr. Chapleau is to be asked to join the Bowell government. It says: "The Ottawa liar delights in depicting Sir Mackenzie Bowell on his knees before the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, and the Hon. Mr. Chapleau refusing to have anything to do with him. It was while Mr. Chapleau was secretary of state that the government printing bureau fell into a condition enabling dishonest employes to put thousands of dollars into their pockets at the expense of the people. Mr. Chapleau may be a magnificent orator, able to stir the French breast and add popular strength to the government, but as an executive officer he has been an egregious failure, and while Sir Mackenzie Bowell remains at the head of affairs it is safe to predict that he will not even be asked to rejoin the Dominion government."

Toronto Globe: The Mail and Empire is of the opinion that the Conservative party is in need of some little medicine, but that the case of the Liberal party is virtually hopeless. This shows how one may be deceived by outward appearances. The Conservative patient is filling the air with his cries for a physician, while the Liberal patient is fat, jolly and rosy, and apparently supremely unconscious that there is anything the matter with him.

Capt. Thompson, of Vancouver, is at the Oriental.

ROYAL Baking Powder has been awarded highest honors at every world's fair where exhibited.

THE INCREASE IN CRIME.

To the Editor: Of late public attention has been frequently called to the increase of crime so painfully apparent in Canada, and many reasons advanced to account for it, such as intemperance (which has decreased of late years), secular education, etc. The Ottawa Journal in a late issue facetiously advises an enquiry as to whether the National Policy is responsible for the infliction in Canada. A comparison of the criminal statistics of France, the United States, Canada and other countries where protection prevails as their fiscal policy with the criminal statistics of free trade England, indicates that protection or its absence has some connection with the increase and decrease of crime. In the first named countries a serious increase of crime followed the increase of protective duties, whilst in England a marked decrease of crime followed the abrogation of protection. The criminal statistics of France are very significant in this connection, as she had ten years of comparative free trade under the Cobden treaty, (signed in 1860, abrogated in 1870 or '71) and followed by periods of high protection. The following figures give the number of convictions in France for the years named, and they point to one cause at least why the noble efforts on virtue's behalf of "Knights of the Golden Rule," philanthropists and educationalists generally have been more than nullified in Canada since we adopted protection in 1879:

1850—736,000, or 21 for every 1000 population.
1860—594,000, or 24.2.
1870—549,000, or 14.4.
1880—995,000, or 26.5.
1885—1,111,000, or 29.4.

(Vide Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics). According to these figures, ten years' comparative free trade was accompanied by a decrease in crime of over 40 per cent., and fifteen years after the re-imposition of high protection crime had increased over 100 per cent. It will be noticed also that the increase between 1880 and 1885 was nearly 100 per cent. more rapid than between 1850 and 1860; the protective duties were very much higher during the latter than the former period. A glance over the criminal statistics of the various protective countries reveals the curious fact that crime shows the most rapid increase in those highly protected. The only countries where crime is decreasing are England and Japan, and in these countries only since they abandoned protection. The well-known tendency of protection to force the accumulating wealth of the community into the hands of an ever decreasing precentage of the people, which necessarily involves an increasing percentage of poor, no matter how great the aggregate increase of wealth, accounts for the increase of crime under this system of taxation, for the poor and crime increase and decrease together in all countries and times. This effect of protection on the distribution of wealth is well illustrated by comparing the statistics of the United States under profection with those of England under free trade.

Thirty-five years ago 40 per cent. of the people of the United States owned 90 per cent. of the wealth; according to their last census 10 per cent. of the people owned 90 per cent. of the wealth. Since England abandoned protection she has increased her affluent class (those subject to income tax) eight times faster than population, decreased her poorest class 50 per cent. and decreased her criminal class 71 per cent. in spite of th fact that the crime of drunkenness is increasing. These figures prove that the accumulating wealth of England is being disseminated amongst an increasing percentage of the population in spite of the laws of entail and primogeniture still in force there, which tend to check such dissemination.

Although such laws are not in force in the United States a vast decrease in the affluent and consequent increase in the percentage of the poor class is apparent since they adopted protection in the sixties, though the aggregate increase of wealth was greater in England during this period owing to the new land brought under cultivation (all the land in England of value was cultivated long before she abandoned protection.)

These facts point to a securing anomaly, viz., that in England crime is decreasing and drunkenness increasing. The crime of drunkenness increased 50 per cent. between 1860 and 1889, while during the same period crime generally decreased 50 per cent. (Vide "Fifty Years' National Progress.") In Canada and the United States crime is increasing and drunkenness decreasing, but it must not be supposed that the increasing drunkenness is the cause of the decreasing crime in the one cause, or that th decreasing drunkenness is the cause of the increasing crime in the other; for it is true that the drinking habit is responsible for a good deal of crime, though Rabelais says "Wine is virtuous," and Shakespeare that "Wine is truthful," but it may with reason be assumed that the increasing affluence of the mass of the people of free trade England is at once the cause of the decrease in crime and increase in drunkenness, and that the increasing poverty of the mass of the people of the protectionist United States and Canada is the cause of the increasing crime and in a measure the decreasing drunkenness (for drinking is an expensive habit in its cheapest form), thus proving the saw "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and in the case of England again proving "that no great good can be done without bringing some evil in its train."

H. WASHINGTON.

BY THEIR ACTIONS SHALL YE KNOW THEM.

To the Editor: "Good wine needs no bush"—good mines need no praising. There is no lack of capital seeking profitable investment, a proof of which is the many mining experts visiting and examining the different mines. It may be safely said that nothing but fraud will stay rapid progress in opening up extensive mining industries throughout the province. Purchasers of mining properties are supposed to know what they are buying; if taken in the fault is their own. But where investors, ignorant of such matters, are induced to invest in mines whose value is an unknown quantity yet represented to be extremely rich, and this representation is directly and indirectly sustained by representative officials, can we expect other than disaster? It is palpable that herein lies the danger, the destructive agency, that will ruin the mining prospects of this province. Nothing can be said in extenuation of this wrong-doing, nor can anything be said too strong in condemnation.

Public accounts, period from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894: Net expenditure, $1,514,504.10—$15.42 per capita. How the greater part of this money was squandered should be seriously considered by the taxpayers. Net revenue, $821,690.55—$54.25 per cent. of expenditure. As there is certain to be a great falling off in receipts for the year 1894-95, our prospective revenue should also be carefully studied.

Question—What would any careful house keeper do if his income of $1,000 per annum was reduced to $542.50 and the certainty of further reduction the following year? He would certainly reduce expenditure as near as possible to the revenue. In view of this great deficit, the administration, under the guidance of Hon. T. Davie, utterly regardless of the public weal, increased in divers ways the expenditure. New offices were made for friends, some of them perfect sinecures. What matters it? If we have not money we can pledge the credit of the province and borrow it. To pay debts wrongfully contracted, keep up offices totally uncalled for and pay running expenses, an act authorizing a loan of £420,000 was forced through the house, increasing at one fell swoop the public debt over $21 per capita. To stave off the day of reckoning, when serious trouble is inevitable, the combine have allowed no thought of the public weal to interpose. Province and people have been sacrificed in their interests. Of this fact the people are now fully cognizant, hence the storm cloud is rapidly growing in volume, the precursory puffs are increasing in force and duration, and the bursting of the storm may be expected at any time.

From inception it was evident to the Davie administration that their tenure of office was insecure, and to retain office considerable scheming was their only recourse. Amongst others they tried to start a mining boom, but the people would not catch on, notwithstanding the fact that $26,447.70 was wrongfully expended in aid of quartz mining, and a large sum of money was spent in opening up a road to the Golden Eagle claim.

Reading the article, "The Rich Kootenay" (Mining Record, October, 1895,) by Hon. Col. Baker, I was much impressed with the glowing account of the richness of the mines visited, taking for granted, like a "chee-chaco," that everything was as represented—wealth for all, nothing required but to pick it up. My glorious dream was dispersed like hoar frost in the sun at the statement that the value of these mines was contingent on the opening up of the British Columbia Southern railway" and the coal mines in the Crow's Nest pass. The secret is out for all this praise. A boom in these mines must be started no matter what the dire consequences. No objection can be taken to vendors making the most of their prospects, but where public money is expended and the machinery of government prostituted to furthering booming projects a penal offence is committed.

The sovereign voice of the people only can stop this and bring about reform.

H. J. ROBERTSON.

MEMORABLE DATES.

To the Editor: I send you a few dates of memorable events in British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

Proclamation of British Columbia a separate colony, 19th November, 1858, at Langley.

Governor Seymour's commission, British Columbia, 11th January, 1864.

Sir James Douglas retired a few days before.

Governor Kennedy's commission, Vancouver Island, revoked 22nd October, 1866.

Proclamation of union of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 19th November, 1866.

MEMOR TEMPORIS ACTI.

How to Get "Sunlight" Books.

Send 12 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers to Lever Bros., Ltd., 23 Scott St., Toronto, who will send post-paid a paper-bound book, 100 pages. For 6 "Lifebuoy" Carbolic Soap wrappers, a similar book will be sent. This is a special opportunity to obtain good reading. Send your name and address written carefully. Remember "Sunlight" sells at six cents per twin-bar, and "Lifebuoy" at 10 cents. One cent postage will bring your wrappers by leaving the ends open.

Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." MRS. C. CROMPTON, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

For 20 Years

the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the *vital strength* it gives.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility.

For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

AQUATICS.

Galveston, Tex., Nov. 21.—Bulmer beat Hanlan in yesterday's race. Hanlan fouled at turning the stake twice. He recovered, however, and was beaten by only half a length.

CHESS.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Victoria Chess club are making active preparations for the winter season. New quarters have been secured at No. 53 Five Sisters block, and arrangements are being made for a tournament. Several lovers of the game have recently joined the club, while others have signified their intention of doing so.

New York, Nov. 21.—Chess Expert H. N. Pillsbury has sailed for St. Petersburg, where he will play in the international chess tournament beginning on December 8.

BILLIARDS.

IVES DROPPING OFF.

New York, Nov. 19.—In the second match with Gallagher last night, champion Frank Ives made fewer points than his antagonist, although he set out to play 600 to Gallagher's 240, he only scored 210.

New York, Nov. 21.—It is not likely that the series of games talked of between Ives and Slosson will be arranged, at least before the former's trip abroad is concluded.

THE RING.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—Joe Bateman, of this city, and John Glenn, of Wilmington, Del., fought to a finish on Bladenburg road last night. Glenn was knocked out in the eleventh round.

MAHER WANTS A LICKING.

New York, Nov. 19.—Dan Stuart telegraphed John J. Quinn yesterday offering a purse of $10,000 for a battle between Maher and Fitzsimmons, near El Paso in January. Quinn wired the sporting editor of the World that he had accepted the offer.

SLAVIN TO FIGHT MAHER.

London, Nov. 20.—Frank P. Slavin has signed articles for a twenty-round match with Peter Maher, formerly Irish champion, now claiming to hold the championship of America, for £500 and the best purse, the fight to take place either in England or South Africa.

THE WHEEL.

RECORD BEATEN.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 19.—Louis F. Sen, professional, beat the 25 miles record, flying start, unpaced, time 1 hour, 2 minutes 37 3-5 seconds, against 1 hour, 5 minutes, 20 seconds. He also lowered all records from 5 to 25 miles.

KING OF ASHANTI AFRAID.

He Will Comply With the Demands of Great Britain.

London, Nov. 20.—The Daily News announces that the Hon. Jos. Chamberlain was interviewed to-day regarding Ashanti.

Mr. Chamberlain accepted the assurances of the envoys that King Prempeh would comply with the demands of Great Britain and that he would also pay the cost of the preparations for war already made.

Mr. Chamberlain also stipulated that the envoys should start for Kurmasi on Saturday of next week to prepare a treaty of peace. Meantime war preparations will be continued and the British force will be prepared for an emergency in case Kink Prempeh, the ruler of Ashanti should suddenly try to repudiate any overtures which he has made looking to the signing of the treaty of peace.

HONEST HELP.

Thousands of men are suffering because they lack the courage to make known their early errors and to endeavor to remedy them. Nervous weakness, loss of manhood and the many ills due to early indiscretions, excesses or overwork can be quickly, successfully and permanently cured, if you will only let the right people know what ails you. Write to me in confidence and I will tell you, free of charge, how to get cured. I have nothing to sell, but am desirous of honestly helping you. Perfect secrecy assured. Describe your case and address with stamp:—L. A. Edwards, P. O. Box 55, Jarvis, Ont. *

—The funeral of little Gertie Adams took place to-day at 2 p.m. from the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Adams, North Pembroke street. Rev. Mr. McEwen officiated at the house and cemetery. There were a large number of floral offering, and the following acted as pall-bearers: Masters J. Laurie, L. McMillan, P. Duncan, H. Wilson, H. McEwen, P. Marchant.

The Duke of Westminster himself has not anything like an exact idea what his London property, if it were realized, would be worth. He does know, however, that the amount would be considerably in excess of $60,000,000.

POWERS PREVAIL

Quiet Has Apparently Been Restored in the Much Troubled Turkish Empire.

With the Exception of Zeitoun, Where Armenians Are Still Holding Out.

Prisoners Unconditionally Released—They Tell Terrible Tales of Torture.

Constantinople, via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 21.—The six representatives of the Powers held a conference yesterday to discuss certain supplementary measures which will be recommended to the Porte for the restoration of order in Asia Minor, and it is understood that some form of common action for the protection of foreigners is pending. The concentrating of Turkish troops at Marash for the advance upon Zeitoun, which is still held by the Armenians in strong force, continues as actively as possible under the circumstances. The commanding general declares that unless the Armenians of Zeitoun and vicinity are subjugated within a fortnight the campaign is likely to be both protracted and difficult, as the heavy snows and bad roads which are to be expected will hinder the operations of the troops.

Advices from Aleppo say that all the American citizens of Aintab, Orfah and Mardin are safe under the protection of the Turkish authorities of the places mentioned. The Turks, it now appears, are really taking steps to protect life and property.

Armenian refugees who have arrived here from different provinces, from which they had fled at the time of the recent massacres, have petitioned the Patriarch to assist those of their co-religionists who were unable to get away, as famine is threatening their country, and they say that the most terrible sufferings may be anticipated when the cold weather sets in. Thousands of Armenian families are without shelter. The Armenians ask the Patriarch to appeal to the different countries of Europe for money, food and clothing, as it seems impossible for the Turkish government to do anything effective in the way of assisting the distressed people.

There has been some sharp exchange of messages recently between the Armenian Patriarch, the Turkish ministers and the foreign ambassadors. The Patriarch was desirous of calling in person upon the minister of the interior and other government officials to place certain complaints before them and to tender his services in the work of relief and reform. But it appears the Turkish officials positively refused to see him in audience until he shall have published an encyclical condemning the alleged intrigues and demands of the Armenians. As it has been demonstrated that the Turks, in the great majority of cases, were to blame for the massacres, and as the Sultan has agreed to the Powers' scheme of reforms for Armenia, the Patriarch was unable to issue such an encyclical, for it would practically admit that the demands of the Armenians were not justifiable. Consequently the Patriarch made an appeal to the ambassadors and placed before them the strongest evidence he could procure regarding the massacres which have occurred recently, and begged the ambassadors to use their influence to put an end to this condition of affairs. He was assured that everything possible under the circumstances would be, and was being done, but the Patriarch was informed that evidence had been furnished which established beyond any reasonable doubt the fact that the agents of the Armenian revolutionary committee had been actively at work inciting the Armenians against Turkish rule, and the Armenians themselves were to blame for a number of outbreaks which had occurred, although this did not justify the bloody revenge afterwards taken by the Turks.

The police are not making so many arrests to-day, and a number of Armenians have been released from the different prisons where they have been confined for some time past. The reason for their unexpected release is that the police have not been able to find evidence against them which would justify further incarceration.

The prisoners made the most startling statements as to their treatment while in custody, and tell horrible tales of the filthy and overcrowded condition of the Turkish prisons. They say they were barely given enough food to keep body and soul together, and they were beaten and otherwise tortured in order to compel them to betray what they knew of the organization of the Armenian revolutionary committee. But, they add, all efforts to make them traitors were in vain.

London, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople says the Austrian, Russian and British representatives have applied to the Sultan to give them safe conduct on their outward passage. A dispatch boat will be attached to the boat of each of the representative embassies.

A dispatch to the Times from Odessa says it is stated from Kars, which is located on the Arapachai river, a hundred miles northeast of Erzeroum, that the Russian frontier guards have killed or captured numerous Kurds who have been engaged in pursuing Armenians trying to escape. Three Armenians who have just arrived at Kars state that they are the sole survivors of an Armenian village, which numbered a thousand inhabitants before the massacre.

The Daily News this morning announces that Sir Philip Currie, British minister to Turkey, now en route to his post at Constantinople, via Paris, carries with him an autograph letter from the Queen to the Sultan. In this letter the Queen says she has been deeply distressed because of reports of Armenian massacres in the Turkish empire.

Constantinople, Nov. 21.—Later reports go to show that matters political do not look as bright to-day as they did yesterday. The apparent determination of the Sultan to act energetically in suppressing the disorders in Asia Minor had a decidedly good effect here and elsewhere, and all the troubles which threatened to cause the disruption of the Turkish government were looked upon as almost ended.

But further jarring has occurred, and once more Bahri Pasha is the disturbing element. This notorious official made himself so conspicuous by his cruelty to the Armenians and administrator of his district when governor of Van that the British ambassador, Sir Philip Currie, insisted on his removal. After considerable correspondence on the subject, plain evidence of the Pasha's unfitness for the position having been furnished to the Sultan, the latter removed Bahri Pasha. Bahri, however, brought the strongest influence to bear upon Abdul Hamid, protested his entire innocence of the charges brought against him, claimed that his removal was brought about by the intrigues of the Armenians, and eventually he was not only forgiven, but was decorated with the order of Osmonica and complimented upon his efforts to suppress the disorders. Soon afterwards it was rumored that Bahri Pasha was to be appointed to the command of a large force of Turkish troops being concentrated with difficulty at Marash, in order to move upon Zeitoun, which is held by the Armenians in force, after having captured the Turkish garrison, consisting of about four hundred men. This report raised such a storm of indignation in diplomatic and other circles that the Sultan was compelled to abandon the plan.

Now, however, the storm has burst again, for Bahri Pasha has been appointed military commander of Aleppo district. The bad impression which this has produced can hardly be exaggerated, for the diplomats feel that it will be impossible to prevent him from pursuing the same tactics at Aleppo as he did at Van, and which caused Sir Philip Currie to demand his recall, in which case the Christians of Aleppo district will suffer severely for their outbreaks against Turkish rule.

When the news of Bahri Pasha's appointment to the military command of Aleppo was confirmed, the representatives of the Powers held a meeting and discussed matters. The result was that they joined in a note to the Turkish government saying that they cannot answer for the consequences that might ensue should the Armenians at Zeitoun be massacred after their surrender. In order to understand the situation thoroughly, it should be explained that Aleppo, although situated about 75 miles distant from Marash, which is about 15 miles from Zeitoun, is the capital of the district of Vilayet Haleba, in which both Marash and Zeitoun are situated. It will thus be seen that the Sultan, while alarmed at the disapproval which the rumor caused, refrained from appointing Bahri Pasha to the immediate command of the Turkish troops being concentrated at Marash, he has made Bahri Pasha military commander of Aleppo district, which will naturally give him control over the commander of the Turkish troops at Marash. This fact is causing some further uneasiness.

This uneasy feeling is intensified by the fact that hurried and frequent councils of the ministers at the palace are being held, and some plain language is said to have been indulged in by the Sultan. That a sweeping out of the present cabinet is contemplated nobody doubts; indeed, people are astonished that it did not take place when the Sultan underwent his change of mind as the result of the assembling of the foreign fleets. The British fleet is still at Salonica and the French and Italian fleets at Smyrna. Smyrna and Salonica, however, are about an equal distance from the entrance to the Dardanelles. The British ambassador is still away from his post. The latest news from him received at the embassy located him at Vienna. But Sir Philip Currie is expected here by the end of this week. He is said to be the bearer of a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury in reply to the letter which the Sultan sent to London upon the condition of affairs in Asia Minor.

United States Minister Terrell, at the request of the American missionaries at Kharput, has prevailed upon the Turkish government to telegraph orders to the Turkish commander at Kharput to furnish the missionaries with an escort of troops to conduct them to the nearest point on the Black sea coast, possibly Trebizond, in order that they may embark for this city. Mr. Terrell has also advised the missionaries in other districts to retire from their posts for a time, in order that their presence may not be made an excuse for further disorders. It is believed that this suggestion will be adopted in several cases at least.

The city is quieter than it has been for some time past. The police have released several additional batches of Armenians, and the latter are reopening their stores and circulating freely about the main thoroughfares. This looks well, and seems to indicate that matters must be in a more satisfactory state than for some time past, although the people here would feel easier if more news were obtainable from the provinces. The Armenian Partiarch, as well as the Sultan, has undergone a healthy change of mind, as the result of the advice he has received from the representatives of the Powers. He has, as has already been cabled, been strongly advised to co-operate with the Turkish authorities in their efforts to restore order, and it is understood that it has been intimated to the prelate that the Armenians need not look for sympathy from Europe if they continue causing outbreaks against the authority of the Sultan. It is also understood that the representatives of the Powers insist that the Armenian clergy throughout Asia Minor must co-operate with the Turkish officials in suppressing the state of anarchy which has existed in many districts for months past.

ARE WORSE THAN TURKS

Defeated Spanish Soldiers Turn Upon and Butcher Women and Children.

Their Colonel Tried to Hide the Crime—He Will be Court Martialled.

Insurgents Beginning Operations—Are Making it Warm for Spaniards.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 21.—Col. Fernando Figueredo, Cuban leader, of this city, is in receipt of a letter from Havana giving details of the atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Spaniards in Matanzas province. Colonel Melino commanded the Spanish regiment which recently encountered the advance guard of Gomez' army in Matanzas and was defeated. While the soldiers under Melino were in retreat they met a group of women and children near a little town called Cayopino. As the soldiers passed one woman made a sneering remark about the Spaniards. The remark was overheard by the soldiers, and so enraged them that they fell upon the women and children and butchered every one of them. There were ten women and about a dozen children in the group.

The letter says that the Spaniards after shooting down their victims, stabbed them with their bayonets, inflicting most horrible wounds. One baby was killed at its mother's breast, and the bullet which passed through the infant also passed through the mother. Col. Melino made no report, but it happened that two of the women murdered were wives of Spaniards engaged in the saw mill business in Matanzas. When the husbands learned that their loved ones had been slaughtered they wrote to Martinez de Campos informing him of the horrible affair and demanding that Melino be punished. It is said that de Campos has ordered that Melino be court martialled.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, the insurgent leader, who recently entered the province of Santa Clara from the province of Puerto Principe, yesterday captured Fort Paleyo, on the river Seasa, in the province of Santa Clara. No details are given of the engagement. While the train conveying Gen. Sparez Valdez was nearing Santa Rit, province of Santa Clara, to-day, the insurgents fired a dynamite shell at it. The explosion blew up four wagons and the engine of the train. Two soldiers were seriously injured and twelve others slightly wounded. The car on which the general was riding was not injured. He went through on horseback to Esperanza.

Havana, Nov. 21.—There have been several skirmishes in the province of Santiago de Cuba, during which the insurgents had fifteen killed, four wounded and lost one prisoner. The troops lost one killed and thirteen wounded.

Baltimore, Nov. 21.—A telegram has been received here by Cuban sympathisers in Key West which is highly pleasing to the colony here. It not only states that much anxiety prevails among the officials at the Cuban capital regarding the possible fate of De Campos, whose headquarters are gradually being surrounded by the revolutionary forces, but fears are entertained for Havana itself, and preparations are being hurried to strengthen defenses. The message reads as follows:

Key West, Nov. 18.—Much alarm exists in official circles in consequence of the confirmation of a rumor that the chief of the insurgents, Maximo Gomez, is now five hours distant from the headquarters of Martinez Campos, near Santa Clara. The eldest son of General Campos, accompanied by an inspector of artillery, has to-day reconnoitered on horseback the outskirts of Havana, locating the strategic points, where will be placed the new batteries of heavy Krupp cannon, which will shortly arrive here, and will be employed in a siege of the city."

Havana, Nov. 21.—The Diario del Ejercito, the leading army journal, caused a sensation to-day by heading an editorial: "A Great Shame and a Great Misfortune." Among other things this editorial said: 'A sorrowful spectacle is presented to the eyes of the watching world. After all Spain's sacrifices made to combat the enemy in Cuba, she finds her chief enemy among her own people on the island." The editorial then refers to the reformists raising internal political dissensions, provoking criticism of government acts, whereas they should rally around to strengthen Spain's hands instead of resorting to private bickerings, and almost challenging the government itself. In conclusion the editorial denounces the practice of appealing to slander and clamor, and condemns the attacks made upon even the highest in power. The paper says it is simply shameful to proceed in such a manner at these times, and insists that the political quarrels should be silenced in time to save the blood of the soldiers and to obviate national dishonor.

MODERN MESSIAH'S MAGIC.

The Colorado Healer Cured a Massachussets Consumptive by a Touch

Boston, Mass., Nov. 21.—A special to the Standard from Westfield, Mass., says:

"Yes, sir, I am a well man to-day. A month ago I was dying of consumption, but thanks to the magic hand of Francis Schlatter, I am well again."

This interesting announcement was made by Edward O. Lynch, who had just returned from Denver, whither he went for the purpose of seeking relief "at the hands" of the new "Messiah." Mr. Lynch has been suffering for several years from a deep seated pulmonary trouble, and announced his intention of leaving town. He was so weak that his folks at first were disinclined to allow him to make the journey, but he persisted, saying he knew Schlatter would cure him. He relates his experience as follows:

"I reached Denver October 28, and it took me three days to reach Mr. Schlatter. I said when I reached his side, 'Mr. Schlatter, I am a sufferer from lung trouble.' He did not answer, but simply took both my hands in his, and looking me in the eyes for a moment, finally let go and rubbed my chest. Then he grasped a handkerchief I held out to him, and after that I walked away. In about an hour after I began to feel like a new man. Schlatter, to speak plainly, is a great physician and minister combined, and when I was receiving his ministrations the perspiration stood out on me like beads. Now, all my cough has gone and I feel as strong as Ajax."

THE TORIES' LAST HOPE.

Holding Out the New Atlantic Service as Bait for North Ontario.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Speaking at the North Ontario nominations yesterday, at the evening meeting, Hon. Messrs. Foster and Montague discussed trade and other questions. Referring to the telegram announcing the Imperial Government's determination to assist Canada in establishing a fast Atlantic steamship service, Mr. Foster said he believed this was the exact truth and there would soon be a direct line of communication from Australia to Liverpool by way of Canada.

PORTUGAL'S MINISTER DEAD.

Senor Thedima Passed Away at Washington This Morning.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 21.—Senor Augusto Thedima, the Portuguese minister to the United States, died at 8:30 o'clock this morning. He had been a sufferer from consumption for a number of years, but a sudden and violent hemorrhage on Sunday evening hastened the end. His wife was at his bedside when he died. There are no children.

A state funeral will be held at St. Mathew's church on Saturday morning, when the diplomatic corps will attend in a body, and the various branches of the government service will be represented. The remains, accompanied by Senora Thedima, will be taken to Portugal on the steamship La Bretagne, leaving New York on the 30th inst. An impressive state ceremony will also be held in Portugal.

SAN FRANCISCO BATTERY.

A Mile of Dynamite Guns to Protect Golden Gate City.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The battery of dynamite guns, which stretches along the bluffs south of Fort Point for nearly a mile, is now ready to deal out destruction to any invading navy which may appear within three miles of the Golden Gate. During the past two days experiments have been made with the guns. Shells have been fired with a limited amount of powder to test the air compressing plant by which the projectiles are hurled from guns. During the first week in December an official test will be made of the guns before Gen. Graham and all officers stationed at the Presidio and neighboring military posts.

IMMIGRATION BUREAU

Is the Name of a New Organization to Attract Population.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21.—The Northwestern Immigration convention continued its session to-day with increased interest. Among the speakers were Archbishop Ireland, who delivered an address on "Immigration to the Northwest."

Hon. T. M. Daly, of Manitoba, Canadian minister of the interior, spoke at length on the products and industries of the Canadian northwest.

A resolution for permanent organization was proposed and adopted. The organization will be known as the Western Immigration Bureau, and its members shall be the Northwest States and Manitoba.

SAN FRANCISCO MAY WIN.

Her Chances of Getting the National Republican Convention Are Bright.

Columbus, O., Nov. 21.—The statement that J. S. Clarkson has written to a friend in Pittsburg, telling him to rent rooms for the National Republican convention, has not been confirmed, and now comes a story that during the recent meeting here, at which were present a number of Ohio politicians friendly to Governor McKinley, it was given out confidentially that 21 members of the national committee had pledged themselves to San Francisco and that the railroads agreed to make a $25 round-trip rate. If this be true, San Francisco has only five more members to get to secure the convention.

BARNEY'S STOCKS BADLY HIT.

The Bears Seem to be Making a Dead Set on Them.

London, Nov. 20.—The stock markets here to-day were flat from start to finish. There was a semi-panic with indiscriminate selling. The news cabled in these dispatches yesterday about the disappointment in the crushing returns of one of the deep-level Kaffir mines nearly knocked the bottom out of the mining market. It must be remembered though that at present nothing is officially stated, and some persons attribute the report to the bears. Mining shares closed at the lowest point since the slump occurred.

Consols closed at 105⅝, and were heavy on bear sales. Americans were dull in sympathy with other markets, but closed above the worst.

No special developments were known to-day, either political or financial, but continental sales pour in from all sides and London markets are flooded with bankrupt stock.

SIR HENRY PONSONBY

Another Old and Trusted Servant of the Queen Has Gone From Her Side.

He Carried the Royal Purse for Many Years—Once Lived in Canada.

John Dillon and Bride Blessed by the Pope—Jabez Balfour Trials.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Nov. 21.—Sir Henry Ponsonby, for many years private secretary to Queen Victoria, and keeper of the privy purse, died at 8 o'clock this morning of paralysis.

Sir Henry was the son of Major-General the Hon. S. F. Ponsonby, born in Corfu, in 1825, and after receiving a professional education at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was appointed ensign in the 49th regiment in 1842. After being transferred to the Grenadier Guards, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1849 was made private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, an office which he held under Lord St. Germans while Viceroy of Ireland. In 1855 he joined the Grenadier Guards in the Crimea, and served at the siege of Sebastopol. On the conclusion of the war he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and after His Royal Highness' death, proceeded to Canada, where he commanded a battalion of the Grenadier Guards. On April 8th, 1870, he was appointed private secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, and in October, 1878, Keeper of H. M. Privy Purse. He was a member of the Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Knight of the Third Class of the Order of the Medijidie, Receiver-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the Royal Commissioners in the exhibition in 1851.

London, Nov. 21.—Mr. John Dillon, the well known Irish leader and anti-Parnellite member of parliament for East Mayo, was married this morning at the Brompton Oratory to Miss Mathew, daughter of Mr. Justice Mathew. After the ceremony the Bishop Galway read a telegram from the Pope bestowing his blessing upon the marriage.

The Manchester Guardian to-day says it is reported that in the communication from the Sultan of Turkey, read by the Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday last at Brighton, Abdul Hamid offered, after the execution of the reforms in Armenia, to visit London and other European capitals for the purpose of arriving at a complete understanding with the Powers relative to the future administration of the Ottoman empire.

The British steamer Nessmore, Captain Richardson, from Montreal, on November 5, for Liverpool, is ashore on Coll Island, off the coast of Scotland, with 14 feet of water in her hold. The crew were landed safely.

The trial of Jabez S. Balfour, ex-member of parliament, and his fellow defendants, Wright, Theobald, Brock, and Dibley, on the second indictment found against them, began this morning, before Sir C. Hannaford Brice, in the Queen's Bench division.

The charge upon which Balfour and his companions, except Dibley, were convicted, was fraud in connection with the Lands Allotment Company, one of the Liberator group. The trial to-day is upon an indictment charging frauds in connection with houses and lands. The investment of trust funds and similar charges of fraud in connection with other Liberator companies are the bases of indictments which are yet to be tried.

WATCHING UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

Germany's Emperor Concludes That it is Meant for a War With Great Britain.

New Ships to be Built—Inspection of the Defective Battleship Texas.

Washington City, Nov. 21.—A board composed of Rear-Admiral Walker, Chief Engineer Farmer, Commanders Converse and Bradford and Constructor Bowles, with Lieutenant Hunker as recorder, has been appointed to meet at the navy department to consider the plans for the new battleships five and six, with a special reference to the position of the rams. Since the plans were drawn, a discussion has sprung up among naval experts on this point, some holding that the rams should be placed low down in the water, so as to easily penetrate the enemy's hull in the thin plate, while others contend that it should be placed so as to strike the armor belt, thereby crushing in the side of the enemy and at the same time avoiding the danger of becoming fast in the hull and being carried down with the stricken ship. At present the plans provide for the latter type of rams and it will be for the board to determine which position is the better.

Instead of relying upon the regular inspection board, the navy department will probably appoint a special board to examine the battleship Texas, with reference to changes proposed to be made in the internal arrangements and especially with reference to the damage sustained in the recent docking. As there are stories afloat that the ship is structurally weak and this weakness is owing to a large reduction made in the weight of the frames from the original plans in order that the ship might not exceed her calculated displacement, the board may be charged to make a special examination of these bottom frames and by borings to determine their actual thickness.

Commander Miyoka, naval attache of the Japanese legation here, has made a strong report to the naval department of Japan on the merits of the United States battleship Indiana. He spent a week on the Indiana at sea and on deck. He sums up his conclusions in saying that the Indiana is a splendid ship, equal if not superior to any battleship of her class afloat. His report is of great detail, showing all her points of superiority. Commander Miyoka's report, coming at the time when contracts for ships are about to be let, will doubtless be of material assistance to American bidders.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—A special from New York to the Chronicle says:

Two interesting and significant stories were told in the Brooklyn navy yard which have a special bearing on events now in the progress of development. The first relates to the young German emperor, who made several visits to the white squadron when it was at Kiel. One day he was talking with a celebrated American captain.

"Captain," said he, "I see that most of your country's warships are fast cruisers. What do you call them? Ah, commerce destroyers, do you not?"

"Yes, Emperor," said the American.

"We've been watching you on this side," the Emperor went on, "and we have come to the conclusion that these ships are built for a war with England. What other nation has any commerce to destroy?"

There was silence after this, for our captain had said more than he intended to.

Grand Duke Alexis, who is a full Russian admiral and head of the Russian navy, was also a frequent visitor to the Americans at Kiel. One day while watching the Columbia the Grand Duke said to the captain:

"I'm glad you Americans are re-building your fleet. Do you know what most impressed me when I visited your country? The first thing was your wonderful natural wealth and the second the absolutely inadequate means at your disposal for national defence. Twice in my career I have heard the project of capturing one or two of your great cities and holding them for ransom deliberately discussed by officers of European fleets, whose countries had hard work to make ends meet. And they mean it, too, but they were told that Russia and the United States are friends."

THE AMEER IS ANNOYED

Because His Son Failed to Arrange for a Representative in Great Britain.

Nazrullah May be Disgraced on His Return, and One of His Staff Tortured.

London, Nov. 21.—The Evening News publishes a letter from Puetta, a small town of Beloochistan, near the Afghanistan frontier, which states that the Ameer of Afghanistan is greatly annoyed at the failure of Nazrulla Khan, his second son, during his recent visit to England, to arrange for a permanent Afghanistan representative at London. In consequence of the rage of the Ameer of Afghanistan, many persons have been buried alive, a great number of his subjects have been imprisoned, while many others have fled. A notable who accompanied Prince Nazrullah on the occasion of his visit to England, named Kotwal, is to be tortured as soon as he arrives. It is expected that Nazrullah Khan himself will be punished and that possibly he may be banished from Afghanistan.

The visit of Nazrullah Khan was one of the features of social and political life in London last summer. The Ameer himself was invited to pay a visit to England, but his health would not permit him to accept the invitation.

At first it was proposed that his eldest son, Prince Habbibull, should go to England instead of the Ameer, but the Ameer, having virtually handed over the reins of government to the heir-apparent, decided he could not allow him to leave Cabul. The idea of representing the Ameer devolved on the second son, Nazrullah. No expense was spared in selecting presents for the royal heads of Europe, fully two lakhs of rupees having been expended at Cashmere for the purchase of rich shawls and other costly presents. In addition to this, large sums were paid out for the purpose of giving all the crowd of his son's followers suits of clothing and money suitable to their rank, etc.

The eccentricity of Prince Nazrullah has amused and astonished all Europe. It was expected upon his return to Afghanistan that he would wed the daughter of a wealthy chief. But this part of the programme he seems to have disregarded owing to the disfavor because of the failure of the political end of his mission. One estimate was made showing that his few weeks' visit in London cost the English government £6600 for entertainment and travelling expenses, exclusive of the large bills brought in by proprietors of hotels where the prince stopped because of the peculiar methods of the natives of his suite, some of them even preparing at the rooms of the hotels, after the manner of Afghans, the animals prepared for food for their master.

PUGET SOUND DEFENCES.

An Appropriation of $10,000,000 Will Be Recommended for Fortifications.

Tacoma, Wn., Nov. 21.—Senator Squire addressed a meeting of business men this morning at the chamber of commerce on river and harbor improvements.

Senator Squire is chairman of the senate committee on coast defences. In reference to General Schofield's recommendations, soon to be made to the secretary of war, he said:

"It is almost assured the general will recommend fortifications on Puget Sound, to cost at least $10,000,000, and to be erected at the following points of vantage: Admiralty Head, near Port Townsend; Narrowstone Point, near Port Townsend; Magnolia Bluffs, north of Seattle; Bainbridge Island, at the entrance to the new Port Orchard navy yard; Brown's Point, near Tacoma; and Point Defiance, near Tacoma, together with other fortifications of minor importance. My main effort will be to secure these appropriations. They are needed on Puget Sound to guard against the possible invasion of hostile fleets."

"I ate a piece of pie for supper last night."

"How did you feel when you awoke this morning?"

"I haven't been to sleep yet.—Once a Week.

MISS MARSDEN'S DOWNFALL

Her Temerity in Demanding an Investigation Brought About Her Ruin.

Once Moved the World and Was Thought Another Florence Nightingale.

New York, Nov. 19.—In connection with the cabled announcement from London that Miss Kate Marsden has withdrawn her libel suit against the London Times, a morning paper publishes the following:

"This seems to furnish a final chapter in the history of the remarkable downfall from a pedestal of high public esteem, amounting to veneration, of this most singular woman. Less than four years ago her name was on the lips of admiring multitudes throughout the civilized world. She was broadly proclaimed to be a second Florence Nightingale. She had at that time just returned to London from a visit to the desolate leper colony in Siberia, and had declared her intention of returning to the wretched creatures and devoting her life to the amelioration of their condition. On her return to England, in 1892, Miss Marsden published a book on her journey, which was designed to arouse world-wide interest in the cause of the Siberian lepers, but which was so full of alleged errors and misrepresentations of the condition of Russia as to call forth at once a reply from the Russian commissioner who had accompanied her, which reply was more convincing than her story. The accusation that the account of the journey into Siberia was mendacious, was followed by vague charges of dishonesty from many other persons who had met this remarkable woman in various parts of the globe.

At first the charges were simply that she was financially dishonest, but gradually they took an uglier form, till she was accused of being immoral.

While these rumors, which traversed the Atlantic with lightning speed, were in the air, Miss Marsden arrived in this country. The World's Fair at Chicago was in progress. The blight had preceded her coming, and when, on her arrival in Chicago, she asked permission to speak of social purity, she was told that certain ugly rumors had been spread abroad. None of the ladies had any idea that any charge, except that of dishonesty in money affairs were hanging over the head of the English woman. She, however, evidently supposed that they knew of other matters, for to their consternation and surprise she proceeded to make a shocking confession. It was a strange story of morbid infatuation of members of her own sex and was told without any apparent shamefacedness of the iniquity.

"Charges of Miss Marsden's unfitness to address the social purity league were unhesitatingly made by the president of that league, and shortly afterwards Miss Marsden returned to England. With extreme boldness she demanded the appointment of a committee to investigate her character. The chairman of this committee was the Rev. Mr. Francis, of the American church in St. Petersburg. On August 16th, 1894, the London Times printed a letter from Mr. Francis, embodying the committee's report, which was against the woman. Then she brought suit against the Times, which has now been abandoned.

MURDER OF COREA'S QUEEN.

Account of the Affair by an American Resident in Seoul.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 19.—Rudolph Nunnemacher, visiting in Corea, writes to the Milwaukee Sentinel from Seoul giving an account of the murder of the Queen early in October. That the Japanese were the instigators of the killing, he says, seems to be clearly evident in Seoul. A body of the Soshi committed the murder, backed by Japanest troops. When they gained entrance to the Queen's apartments they found four women. Being unable to recognize the Queen, who disguised herself, they killed all four. The bodies, after being slashed and stabbed, were tied in blankets, carried to the court yard, saturated with oil, and burned. It is reported that the Queen was cremated alive, not having been dispatched by the knives. The Japanese government has instituted an inquiry and many arrests have been made.

An American, who has been acting vice-minister of war in Corea, is said to have been an eye-witness of the killing. He was in command of the guard that made the heroic resistance to the assalt of the Japanese on the palace. He came near being killed, several bullets passing close to him.

MINOR OLD WORLD MATTERS.

Gold Standard—Brazil and Britain—French Government—Severe Storm.

London, Nov. 19.—The Gold Standard Defence Association has published a pamphlet written by Lord Playfair dealing with the position of the United States in reference to the subject of bimetallism. The pamphlet declares that the government which gives a double value to its token silver dollar that can only circulate as a commodity at half its face vlue abroad, undertakes a responsibility dangerous to its financial position and demoralizing to its population.

From the best sources it is learned that there is no foundation for the story sent from Rio de Janeiro to New York that Brazil has definitely concluded that she cannot arbitrate on the question with Great Britain as to the ownership of the small island of Trinidad. Great Britain has received no reply from Brazil with reference to Trinidad or regarding any other matter pending between these governments.

Paris, Nov. 19.—In the chamber of deputies to-day the question of the arrest of Emile Arton, the associate of the late Baron Reinach in the Panama canal, who disappeared in 1892, and who was arrested in London on Saturday last, came up for discussion. The government declared his arrest was effected immediately he was discovered, and the matter drifted into a discussion of the general policy of the government. Finally this resulted in the adoption of a vote of confidence, the vote standing 427 to 52.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—The Post says that the negotiations with the principal Powers interested in the abolition of the sugar bounties will not be interrupted, even should the proposed new sugar bill be submitted to the reichstag.

Advices just received from St. Petersburg give details of the severe storm which swept over that part of Russia on Wednesday last, November 13. Owing to the violence of the gale the river Neva rose eight and a half inches and the islands in it were flooded. In addition, the wooden buildings along the banks of the Neva, piers, etc., were washed away and the low quarters of the city were inundated. So serious did matters become that guns were fired from the fortress in order to alarm the inhabitants of the endangered parts of the town, and they were enabled to seek refuge in the upper storeys of the habitations. Boats were used in some of the streets to carry people to places of safety, and strong detachments of police and troops were sent to the assistance of those who were in danger. The peasants inhabiting many of the villages on the outskirts of St. Petersburg lost everything through the floods, their homes, cattle and all belongings being swept away.

The amount of damage done is said to be very great indeed, and many lives were lost. The exact extent of the disaster, however, was not ascertained when these advices left St. Petersburg, although the bodies of several drowned people had been recovered.

A BITTER FEELING PREVAILS.

But the Big Syndicates Feel the Load They Are Carrying.

London, Nov. 18.—The stock markets here opened firm to-day but soon gave way, closing dull. Besides being affected by the political situation, which must occasion anxiety every now and then, the stock taken over by syndicates from weak firms is so large that each spurt brings out realizations. Quiet markets are therefore anticipated for the present. Americans were easier, except Canadian Pacific, which was firm. South American stocks were also good on anticipation of an Argentine unification scheme. Consols were lower. The money market is tightening.

The Paris markets opened firm but gave way and closed dull. The influences were much the same as in London.

The markets in Berlin were quiet and steady.

New York, Nov. 18.—The stock market to-day, under the leadership of the Grangers, and notably Burlington, gave promise of sustained strength, which was not borne out to the finish. There was no special pressure of foreign selling and in leading exchange circles the opinion was expressed that no gold would go out until Wednesday at the earliest. This stimulated fairly extensive covering in the general list. The demonstration made in the Grangers was based on the favorable showing of earnings of the St. Paul for the second week in November, recording a gain in gross of $288,199. With the exception of the southwesterns, most of the other companies reported increases for the same period. The market opened listless and irregular, but the upward movement referred to soon started under way and sharp advances were scored in New Jersey Central. Soon after the expiration of the first hour, an effective raid was made by the bear traders and stop orders were caught in a number of instances. There were no important subsequent movements in prices until the last hour when on the announcement of a decision by Justice Harlan at Washington adverse to the contract of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the Union Pacific railroad, the stock of the former fell 2 per cent. on rather liberal sales. Rumors of sales of gold cabled by a house recently prominent shippers of the precious metal caused fractional recessions in the general market. The closing was steady. As a result of the day's operations concessions in prices are general but these are important only in a few cases.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Expected Great Engagment Has Taken Place—No Details Yet.

Havana, Nov. 18.—Lieut. Winston Leonard Churchill, of the British army, eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has arrived here. Lieut. Churchill belongs to the Fourth Hussars, and is desirous of following the operations of the Spanish troops against the insurgents.

A dispatch received here to-day from Santa Clara, capital of the province of that name, says that a serious engagement has been fought at Tagusco, near Santo Espiritu, province of Santa Clara, between four columns of Spanish troops and a strong body of insurgents commanded by Maximo Gomez in person, who recently entered Santa Clara from the province of Puerto Principe, in order to give battle to General Martinez de Campos, whose headquarters are at Santa Clara. No details of the battle have been received yet.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S GOVERNOR

Leaves Liverpool for the Unfortunate Colony—Halifax Bank Suspends.

St. Johns, Nfld., Nov. 18.—Governor Sir Herbert Murray and suite left Liverpool to-day to take up their duties in this colony.

Customs house officers seized 500 gallons of rum, 25 cases of brandy and 60 cases of whiskey, valued at $3000, on board the schooner Louis E. at Burgeo on Saturday. The liquors will be confiscated and the owners will be punished.

Several of the largest shippers of fish lost heavily on foreign markets this week, owing to the inferior quality of the article forwarded, it being found upon the arrival of the cargoes at the market that they were almost worthless. One shipper lost over three thousand dollars on a single cargo.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 18.—The banking firm of Farquhar, Forrest & Co., have suspended. They held considerable trust funds.

—The demand for Ayer's Hair Vigor in such widely-separated regions as South America, Spain, Australia, and India has kept pace with the home consumption, which goes to show that these people know a good thing when they try it.

A PITIABLE SIGHT.

Thousands Watch the Work of Recovering Victims of the Cleveland Catastrophe.

Mothers Looking for Their Children, Wives for Husbands, Children for Parents.

The Company Seems to be Directly Blamable for the Dreadful Accident.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 19.—It was definitely settled that one of the safeguards provided by the street railway company at the Central Viaduct draw bridge to prevent accidents had been out of order for three weeks. It was a device of levers, so arranged that when the safety gates at the approaches to the draw were closed the current would be shut off for a distance of 500 feet on each side of the river. The wires remained dead until the draw bridge was closed and the gates were swung back to the sides of the roadway. With the cut-off in working order a motorman could not run his car into the river, and the absence of power would be an infallible warning of danger. Why the cut-off has been allowed to remain out of order is unexplained by the street railway as yet.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 18.—The life-saving fire boat Crow resumed work early this morning in an endeavor to recover additional bodies of the victims of Saturday night's terrible street car disaster. Shortly after ten o'clock the body of a woman was brought to the surface and identified as Miss Martha Saurnheimer, sister-in-law of Mrs. John A. Saurnheimer, whose body was recovered Saturday night. As one or two bodies are still believed to be in the river, dragging will be commenced. Rogers, the motorman who jumped from the car and thus saved his life, was bound over without bail this morning for two weeks, during which time a thorough investigation will be made into the affair. The coroner's inquest will begin to-morrow.

Cleveland, Nov. 19.—Thousands of people remained by the river bank all last night, and thousands more were there early this morning. The first reports of the disaster have been verified in every particular, with the possible exception of the number of victims, which is somewhat smaller than was at first supposed. The work of rescuing the bodies of the victims has gone on steadily since 9 o'clock last night, and it is now believed nothing more can be done until the last bit of wreckage of the car has been recovered from the river.

The scenes about the river last night, while the work of rescue was being prosecuted, was pathetic in the extreme. It was a sad crowd, and out of respect for the unfortunate dead but very little noise was made. Occasionally the wild scream of some frantic woman, who believed some one dear to her was among the unfortunate ones, would re-echo over the flats, only to be taken up at some distance by some other woman whose heart was breaking over her loss. It was almost impossible to get to the river. Patrol wagons dashed this way and that, their bells clanging, adding to the confusion. Ambulances dashed up to the scene, only to drive away again, carrying the remains of some unfortunate. It was almost impossible to work with any system. The crowd pushed its way as near the scene as possible, and the effort of the large police force to maintain order were almost vain. It was with great difficulty that a body, when recovered, was taken to one of the dead wagons. Four bodies were found almost at the same time. They were placed on stretchers and the solemn march to the ambulance began. As the bodies were passed from the fireboat to the willing hands on shore an aisle was made and the bodies were passed along. Every few feet a woman would step out of the crowd, peer into the face as it passed, and with "It is not him, thank God!" would return.

As the body of a young boy was taken from the fireboat an old lady nearly fell into the river in her anxiety to see the face of the dead body. She would not be put back; she threw herself on to the body, looked into the face, and falling on her knees, she raised her voice to heaven and prayed as only a mother could under the circumstances. Pressing close around her were anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 people. Those who saw her raised their hats and not a few joined in the prayer. On board the fireboat, alongside of which was the raft from which the divers were working, Coroner Arbuckle and several boat hands were busy grappling for bodies, and all was confusion. A hook would catch on something on the bottom of the river. The man handling it would say "I've got another," and the crowd on shore would take up the cry and repeat it to the waiting thousands, but in many cases the man was wrong; his hook would bring to the surface an old board or a piece of rubbish.

The finding of the body of little Gertie Hoffman filled the cup of sorrow for A. W. Hoffman. She was the last member of his family. His wife and son Harvey were taken from the river last night. The little girl's body was found against the bank of the river. Her little hands were filled with splinters and her face was badly bruised. When Hoffman realized what had happened to him he became bereft of reason. Rushing to the river he plunged in and tried to drown himself, but was rescued by friends, who took him away.

The final identification of the body of Curt Lephue, by his stepfather, Prof. C. E. Clements, to-day disclosed a romance. Lephue's mother was an English girl. Several years ago she went to Berlin to study music, and there met and married a German army officer named Lephue. Four children were born to her, when her husband died. Last summer she met Professor Chas. Clements and the two became engaged. Professor Clements was a teacher in a musical school in Berlin, but he obtained an offer of a position in this city. He came to Cleveland, and Mrs. Lephue followed him here, arriving only last month with her children. They were married soon afterwards. Curt, who was fourteen years of age, was her eldest son.

Charles Branner, the bridge captain, says: "I was on duty at the time. It was about 7.30 when a boat coming up the river whistled for the drawbridge. I then gave the signals to Engineer Patterson and the gate guards. I shut both gates at the north approach myself, ran up the red light on the pole and hung the red lanterns on the gates. These red lights, as is well known, signify danger—that the draw is open. Then I gave the engineer the signal to draw the bridge, and also gave the signal of one bell, which was to swing the bridge. The bridge had swung clear and the boat had approached almost under it, when I was dumbfounded to see a large combination street car, with at least twenty passengers inside, slowly approaching and only about 45 feet away. I cried out with all my might: 'Stop, stop! For God's sake stop that car!' The motorman was endeavoring to stop the car, but it seemed that his efforts were of no avail, the car coming on and crashing into the gates, which gave way, and in a second the car had gone over the precipice. As the car struck the gates the frightened motorman jumped and fell on the bridge. As soon as the coach went over I leaned over the bridge and cried to the men on the tug and the vessel passing through under the bridge to notify the police and ambulances of the awful accident when they went up the river. I saw the motorman about ten minutes after the accident, but he disappeared shortly afterwards. No blame can be attached to those in charge of the bridge. The accident was entirely the fault of the crew of the motor."

THE RATE WAR IS RAGING

Portland to San Francisco for $2.50, With Berth and Meals Thrown In.

There is Every Prospect of a Prolonged Struggle Between the Companies.

San Francisco, Nov. 19.—The Southern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, have turned loose the dogs of war, and during the next few weeks there will be such a slashing of rates as was never witnessed before on the coast. The passenger rate war inaugurated by the two rival lines to Portland was only started in real earnest on Friday evening, when the officials of the Oregan Railway and Navigation Company decided to reduce their rate to a figure such as would enable them to hold what they consider a fair share of the business. But within the brief period which has elapsed since the reduced rates on the steamer lines were announced, both companies have found themselves called upon to do more rate slashing, and as matters now stand it is possible to go from San Francisco to Portland for $2.50, with berth and meals thrown in.

Altogether there is every prospect of a prolonged struggle between the two companies, and it is generally believed in railroad circles that a second class rate of $1 from San Francisco to Astoria and Portland will be in effect via the steamers of the navigation company before two more sailing days have passed. The reduced rates will go into effect on Wednesday next, the day on which the steamer Columbia will sail, and the day also on which the Portland special will leave for the north. The reduced rates are, as a matter of fact, in force already, but are not available until Wednesday. The rates announced by the Southern Pacific, and such other reduced rates as may be announced by that company from time to time, as the rate war progresses, will only apply upon tickets good for transportation on the Portland special, as it is called, which was inaugurated on October 21, to leave on the sailing days of the steamers.

Mr. Stubbs said the Southern Pacific would announce another material reduction in rates on Monday to offset the $5 and $2.50 rates of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, but just how large a reduction he would not say. It is understood, however, that a $7.50 rate first class and a $5 rate second class will be the figures agreed upon. This will probably lead to another reduction in rates via the steamer line, and there is no telling where the slashing will stop. The reduced rates announced by the Southern Pacific will affect all the local business on the Portland route between San Francisco and points north of Red Bluff, northbound, and between Portland and points south of Redding, southbound, for the reason that passengers bound to intermediate points, where the local rate is higher than the through rate, can now buy through tickets and travel on them to their destination. This will demoralize local passenger earnings on the Oregon line as long as the rate war lasts.

Another complication which is likely to be provoked by the continuation of the rate war, is a transcontinental rate war between the northern lines and the southern lines. If the second class rail rate to Portland is reduced any further, the effects of such a cut will be to cut the through rate to Chicago, St. Paul and other points from San Francisco via Portland, and for self-protection the Santa Fe, Union Pacific and other lines which are interested in that business, will have to reduce their rates to hold their share of business.

"The Common People",

As Abraham Lincoln called them, do not care to argue about their ailments. What they want is a medicine that will cure them. The simple, honest statement, "I know that Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me," is the best argument in favor of this medicine and this is what many thousands voluntarily say.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

"No, my dear," remarked Mr. Smidge to his wife, "when sailors box the compass they use their mouths and not their fists. It's the same way with a good many pugilists."

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

—FOR— ATHLETES WHEN TRAINING. JOHNSTON'S —FOR— INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

: FLUID : BEEF :

—FOR— SOLID COMFORT AS A BEVERAGE. —IS— INDISPENSIBLE IN SICKNESS AND HEALTH. —FOR— STRENGTH —TO— ALL.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD. Price $1.00 6 Bottles. $5.00 Exp. Pd.

CURES BALDNESS, STOPS FALLING HAIR, CURES DANDRUFF, RESTORES FADED AND GRAY HAIR TO NATURAL COLOR AND VITALITY. PERFECTLY HARMLESS. WARRANTED. CLEAR AS WATER. NO SEDIMENT. NO LEAD, SULPHUR OR CHEMICALS

ONE HONEST MAN AND BUT ONE RELIABLE HAIR FOOD. NO DYE.

We feed the Hair that which it lacks and nature restores the color.

THEORY.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD destroys the diseased germs of the scalp and a healthy action is set up. It contains the principal properties of the hair that are necessary to its life without which it will not grow. It fertilizes the scalp the same as you do a field of corn and growth is certain. It invigorates the sluggish scalp, cleanses it and thoroughly eradicates all dandruff, which is the forerunner of baldness. It is the ONLY remedy ever discovered that will restore the Life, Beauty and Natural Color to the hair without harm. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLETS. STATE AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

ROYAL SCALP FOOD CO. Box 305, WINDSOR, ONT.

Little Drops of Water

Little savings lay the foundation of a fortune. We are trying to help you to lay the foundation. We expect ours in Small Profits giving you goods at jobbers' prices.

Soap : : The best 15 cent bar in town. Ross bar, 5 cents. Electric at 65 cents a box, or 7 bars for 25 cents is very detersive.

Our Blend Tea at 20 cents is a cup winner. Those Eastern Oysters in tin and shell are toothsome. Just in: Ontario Sweet Apple Cider, by the gallon or bottle, 'au naturel."

DIXI H. ROSS & CO., 127 Government Street.

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.....IMPORTERS OF.....

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

GENTS' FURNIHISING GOODS, ETC.

Nos. 9 and 11 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

R. P. RITHET & CO.,

LIMITED.,

Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.,

Wholesale Merchants, Shipping & Insurance Agents.

Proprietors Victoria Wharf, Outer Harbor,
Proprietors Columbia Flouring Mills, Enderby.

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Victoria Canning Co. of British Columbia, Fraser River, Skeena River and River's Inlet Canneries.
Skeena River Packing Co., Skeena River.
Lowe Inlet Packing Company, Lowe Inlet.
Giant Powder Co., Con. (Works, Cadboro Bay).
Pacific Coast Steamship Co., San Francisco.
Puget Sound Tug Boat Co., Port Townsend.
Queen Insurance Co., of America, (Fire).
Lancashire Insurance Co.
English and American Marine Insurance Companies.
Wells, Fargo & Company.

Lloyd's Agency Hawaiian Consulate

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Dominion Government Say They Will Not Oppose a New Telegraph Line.

The Removal of a Sidewalk Will be Dealt With in the Police Court.

Last evening's meeting of the city was short and business-like. The mayor was at his post and all the members were present with the exception of Alderman Wilson.

A communication was received from Mayor Phelps of Seattle, inviting the mayor and aldermen to a grand ball in honor of the officers of the flagship Philadelphia, which will be held in Seattle next Friday evening. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

H. F. Heisterman wrote on behalf of John Smeaton, protesting against charges assessed against his property on Government street for sewerage, and notifying the council that he would refuse to pay the same unless compelled to do so by the courts. The matter will be inquired into by the sewerage committee and the city engineer.

Lindley Crease, on behalf of some Chinese clients, asked for permission to build on Cormorant street, also sentry boxes near the Chinese theatre to enable the Chinese population to take part in a religious demonstration to be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst. The mayor and chief of police will grant the request if it does not, in their opinion, interfere with the traffic on the street.

Ensign Patterson of the Salvation Army reported that 3422 meals were served during the quarter at the Shelter Home; beds were slept in 1328 times, and 123 cords of woods were cut and split. He also reported that the Shelter Home was paying its way.

F. G. Dawley asked for the admission of George Goods, aged 64, and over thirty years in the province, to the Old Men's Home. The home committee will deal with the application.

C. M. Tait claimed $50 damages from the city for falling into a hole on Herald street. Referred to the street committee.

The street committee and the city engineer reported on the matter of the trap complained of by W. Ridgeway Wilson. The report maintained that the trap was all right if not obstructed by newspapers and rubbish of every description. The reports were adopted and copies will be sent to Mr. Wilson.

Architect Keith reported that the vibration complained of in the engine room of the electric station were caused by strips of metal being put under the engines instead of the solid concrete recommended by him, and he had, therefore, no responsibility in the matter. Referred to the electric light committee and the superintendent.

Mrs. Myra Gage requested some loads of gravel to fill holes opposite her property on Pandora street. Referred to the street committee with power to act.

R. B. Wood asked for pay for removing his fence off the street. The communication was received and filed.

J. H. Friend asked for a sidewalk from Andrew street to Bridge street. The matter was referred to the street committee.

Wm. Nicholles, secretary of the Oaklands fire department, wrote thanking the council for granting their request in the matter of fire protection.

The sewerage committee reported that as the city has already two sets of moulds they cannot recommend the purchase of the moulds offered to the city by Mr. McDonald.

The special committee on securing connection with the American telegraph lines reported as follows:

"Victoria, 18th Nov., 1895.

"Gentlemen—Having acted through the Victoria Board of Trade, thereby securing their aid and assistance in the matter of securing the permission of the Dominion government to lay a telegraphic cable to connect with the American lines on the south side of Juan de Fuca Straits.

"The Dominion government have agreed to grant permission to any company undertaking the same. The obstruction to such a useful undertaking in the past has been the attitude of the Dominion government in refusing to grant all previous requests. Your committee desire to report that the field is now open, and would strongly recommend that every encouragement possible be given by the city council so as to induce a private company to give to our city direct telegraphic communication across Juan de Fuca Straits so as to form a connection with the United States lines. The large sum of money spent by our people in telegraphic messages should be an inducement for the formation of a company to undertake this important work."

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Ald. Cameron wished a motion which was introduced by Ald. Macmillan some time ago but laid on the table, brought up for discussion, as he desired to introduce another motion as an amendment to it. The motion is for the purpose of making the electors better acquainted with how the revenue of the city is spent. Ald. Cameron's amendment, which was carried, asks that the treasurer be instructed to furnish the city council with a statement showing the approximate total expenditure for 1895, made up as follws: (1) Annual payment of interest and sinking fund of each of the city departments; (2) total cost of each department for 1895; (3) the percentage of each to the total revenue.

Ald. Williams thought that the annual reports should be published earlier to enable the electors to see them before the municipal elections.

Ald. Williams also questioned the mayor as to what had been done with Mr. Ellison who removed the sidewalk on Craigflower road. People out there had at present to walk through the mud and something should be done.

Ald. Macmillan said that the author of this act of vandalism should be prosecuted, and he therefore moved a resolution to the effect that the city solicitor be instructed to prosecute the remover of the sidewalk. The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Hood's.

JUDGMENT IN FULL

Of Chief Justice Davie in the Case of the Sealing Schooner Beatrice.

Action for Condemnation Dismissed With Costs—Reference as to Damages.

Following is the judgment in full of Chief Justice Davie in the case of the sealing schooner Beatrice:

In the Exchequer Court of Canada, British Columbia admiralty district, Nov. 18th, 1895. Regina vs. the ship Beatrice, her equipment and everything on board of her, and the proceeds thereof.

The charge against the Beatrice is that whilst engaged in seal fishing the master did not enter in her official log book, the date and place of each fur sealing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured each day, as required by "The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894." No other offence is charged against the ship, and for the offence above mentioned the present action is brought for the forfeiture of the vessel, her equipment, and everything on board.

It appears that the Beatrice was seal fishing from the 2nd to the 20th of August, on which latter date she was seized by the U. S. S. Rush. It seems that the entries had been duly made in the official log book up to and including the 14th August, but none since, although fur seals had been captured on each subsequent day.

Article 5 of the scheduled provisions of The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, enacts that the masters of vessels engaged in fur sealing shall enter accurately in their official log book the date and place of each fur seal fishing operation, and also the number and sex of the seals captured upon each day. Subsection 3 of section 1 enacts that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with respect to official logs (including the penal provisions) shall apply to every vessel engaged in fur seal fishing, and section 281 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, provides that every entry in an official log shall be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates, and, if not made on the same day as the occurrence to which it relates, shall be made, and dated so as to show the date of the occurrence, and of the entry respecting it, and that in no case shall any entry therein in respect of any occurrence happening previously to the arrival of the ship at her final port of discharge be made more than 24 hours after her arrival.

Under section 1, subsection 2, of The Behring Sea Award Act, 1894, "If there is any contravention of the act (and the scheduled provisions are made part of the act) the ship employed in such contravention, and her equipment and everything on board thereof shall be liable to be forfeited to Her Majesty as if an offence had been committed under section 103 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

Assuming then a contravention of the act owing to the neglect of the master to keep up his log, can the ship be said to be "employed" in such contravention, as it is only when "employed" in the contravention that she is subject to forfeiture.

If the contravention had been the taking of seals at a prohibited time or place or in a proscribed way, the vessel might fittingly be said to be "employed" in the contravention; but the keeping of the log is another matter; that is the master's duty. I cannot see how the vessel can be said to be employed in keeping the official log, or in omitting to keep it.

But, beyond this, following the general provisions of subsection 2, which, among other things impose the forfeiture of a vessel employed in contravention of the act, is subsection 3, which says that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with respect to official logs (including the penal provisions) shall apply to every vessel engaged in fur seal fishing. The penal provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, section 284, subject only the master to a particular penalty for not keeping the official log book, such penalty being a fine of £5 or £30, according to the offence. No penalty or forfeiture whatever attaches to the ship. The particular provision of the Merchant Shipping Act, inflicting a fine only upon the master, seems to be incompatible with the general provisions of subsection 2 of the act of 1894, imposing a forfeiture, and such being the case, and following the well recognized rule of construction laid down in Churchill vs. Crease, 5 Bing., 180; Pilkington vs. Cooke, 16 M. & W., 615, and Taylor vs. Oldham, L. R. 4 Ch. D., 395, subsection 2, imposing forfeiture of the vessel, must be read as expressly excepting a contravention by omission to keep a log. Hence, the vessel is not liable to be proceeded against, although the master might be punished by a fine.

But I am by no means persuaded that the captain was punishable for or guilty of any culpable omission in respect of the official log. As before pointed out, by section 281 of the Merchant Shipping Act, every entry in an official log is to be made as soon as possible after the occurrence to which it relates.

"As soon as possible" means "within a reasonable time," Atwood vs. Emery, 1 C. B., N. S., 110; Cannell vs. Beaven Ins. Co., 39 U. C., Q. B., 8; Holt vs. Western Assurance Co., 19 U. C., Q. B., 326; and what is a reasonable time must depend upon the facts governing the case in which the question arises.

Here it was proved in evidence that the captain kept a book of account with his hunters, who were paid according to the seals taken, and this book was kept in the cabin, constantly open and in use, and contained a daily entry of the particulars of the catch. Besides this the captain kept his ship's log, in which were entered daily particulars of the voyage other than the capture of seals, whilst the official log book was kept locked up. The crew, besides the hunters, consisted only of the captain, mate and cook. The hunters would leave the ship in their boats at 5 a.m., and generally remain out until evening, and the crew of three left on board would have their time well occupied, particularly in rough or foggy weather, in navigating the vessel and keeping the boats in sight or hearing.

At night when the boats came in, the captain would take, on deck, particulars of the capture, and then go below and enter them in the account book. When time and convenience afforded relaxation from other duties, the captain would make entries in his official log, which had, in this case, been duly posted up to and including the 14th of August.

The ship's log shows that between the 15th and 20th August there was considerable fog and dirty weather. I am unable to say, under these circumstances, that the captain permitted an unreasonable time to elapse in making entries in the official log.

On these grounds I am of opinion that the action for condemnation wholly fails, and as in my judgment, the charge upon which the vessel was arrested was of something for which arrest could not legally be made, no question of reasonable ground for the arrest arises, and, as the ship was arrested when in the pursuit of a legal and profitable employment, she is entitled to recover damages therefor.

I therefore dismiss the action for condemnation with costs; and I direct a reference as to the damages to which the ship is entitled for her illegal arrest and detention.

THE STURGEON INDUSTRY.

Increased Attention Paid to the Big Fish on the Fraser.

Sturgeon fishing is now taking the place of salmon fishing, and there is every prospect of a large number of men engaging in the work. Heretofore the fishermen have not been inclined to pay much attention to sturgeon fishing, owing to the irregularity of the demand, but now there is a steady demand and good price for these fish, and fair to middling wages can be made in the fishing. Two methods of fishing are permitted by the fisheries department, by nets and baited hooks. Fishing with bare hooks, which proved very destructive, has been abolished. The baited hooks do not give general satisfaction, as they catch but few fish, and the fishermen are turning their attention to net-fishing, which, on the whole, is more successful, though such a thing as a large catch is rarely made with them.

Scores of fishermen are now hard at work making nets, and it is estimated that by spring fully two hundred will be in use. The net runs from 600 to 900 feet in length, and the meshes vary in size from 12 to 19 inches. The question has not been decided yet whether a large or small mesh net catches the most fish. Some fishermen hold that the small mesh is the best, while a great many believe more successful work can be done with the large mesh.

Three firms are prepared to handle sturgeon on an extensive scale—the Cold Storage Company, Capt. M. D. McLennan and Wallace Bros. & McKenzie at Bon Accord—but, owing to the continued smallness of the catch, they have not been able, so far, to do more than a very moderate business.

There is a very good market in the east for sturgeon. The fish is shipped frozen from here, but it is smoked before being placed on the market in the east.—Columbian.

CHINESE CELEBRATION.

A Religious Demonstration Will Commence in Chinatown Saturday.

A religious demonstration, unique in its character, will be held in this city, commencing on Saturday next and continuing for three or four days. The demonstration is in charge of the Che Hung Tong society and they have spared neither time nor money to make it a success. Three Tauist priests have arrived from California to perform the religious ceremonies. For this purpose a platform will be built on Cormorant street, so that all who wish may witness the performance. It will begin about nine o'clock each evening and continue till three or four in the morning. The priests will act as intermediaries between the Joss and the people. Upwards of $2000 has been subscribed for the purpose of propitiating the Joss for the sins of those already departed, and that they may find a flowery kingdom in the world to come. There will be a performance in the Chinese theatre about the same time, but it has no connection with the religious demonstration. This demonstration is free from fire crackers and bombs and is in every way different from a Chinese new year celebration.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed on exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINING.

Prof. Carlyle Discusses His Acceptance of the Position.

In an interview with a representative of the Montreal Star Prof. Carlyle, of McGill University, intimated that he would probably accept the position of superintendent of mining for British Columbia, which has been offered him by the government of the province.

"There are certain obstacles to be overcome, however, before I can give a definite decision in the matter. I may say it all depends on the action of the government of British Columbia. If they consent to wait for me until such time as I may be relieved of my duties here at McGill, I will unhesitatingly accept the appointment. I have wired Mr. Baker to this effect.

"I may say, however, that it would be impossible for me to leave McGill at present, unless permitted to do so by the board of governors. Moreover, I would not care to do so until as capable a successor as myself had been appointed. I have laid these facts before the British Columbia government, and am now awaiting an answer. The offer, I may say, is a most tempting one, the possibilities for successful mining and engineering experiments possessed by that province being such as are unexcelled elsewhere. I was first approached in the matter in May last, but, owing to the absence of the premier, no definite offer was made to me until last month when he returned."

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HUTCHISON ENQUIRY

The Superintendent of the City Electric Light Department States His Case.

He Spends Some Time on the Witness Stand and is Cross-Examined.

Mr. Belyea Asks Ald. Bragg Not to Vote on the Question—Meet To Night.

Ald. Humphreys occupied the chair and all the other aldermen were present at last night's meeting of the council to investigate the charges preferred against Superintendent Hutchison of the electric light station. The hall was well filled with spectators, who applauded many times during the evening anything said in Mr. Hutchison's favor.

Ald. Bragg wished to ask the dynamo tender and engineer at the electric light station some more questions. He called John Roberts and read from a paper the following question: In case a coil should burn out what would you do? Mr. Roberts was about to answer when Mr. Belyea objected and stated that only such evidence as is permissable in a court of law should be permitted in the investigation. If the prosecution were going to bring evidence of that kind the investigation would last for two weeks, as the defence would have to secure expert evidence to refute it. He had sufficient experience to know that such a question was cut and dried and, he had no hesitation in saying, it would bring a cut and dried answer.

Ald. Bragg was of the opinion that Mr. Belyea was the first to ask questions foreign to the investigation. He had been working too hard to-day to look up any questions. He thought the whole investigation was a farce. (Laughter.)

Mr. Belyea (sotto voce)—So do we all.

Mr. Belyea then asked Roberts to repeat the question asked by Ald. Bragg, which he did word for word and gave as his answer that he was not an electrician, but if a coil burnt out he would stop the machinery and repair the damage.

Ald. Bragg—Is there a spare armature at the station. Ans.—Yes.

Ald. Bragg—Was it there when the Devonshire road circuit burnt out? Ans.—Yes.

Ald. Bragg—How long would it take to put it in if in order? Ans.—About 20 minutes. It was kept in the store room lying on the damp floor.

Ald. Bragg—Was that a proper place for it? Ans.—No, the floor was too damp.

Ald. Bragg—Did the superintendent neglect his duty in keeping it there? Ans.—I cannot answer that.

Mr. Belyea—Did you ever see those questions before, Mr. Roberts? Ans.—I did not.

Mr. Belyea—Who asked you to come here? Ans.—Ald. Bragg.

Ald. Macmillan—Will you explain, Mr. Roberts, how you answered a question before it was asked? Ans.—I do not think I did that.

Ald. Partridge—I heard you answer that the floor was damp where the armature was kept before Ald. Bragg asked if that was a proper place for it.

Engineer Carson, who was questioned by Ald. Bragg, stated that he did not leave the Langley street station unceremoniously, but resigned. He repeated his evidence regarding his suspension by the superintendent for flooding the boiler rooms, and explained that he was reinstated because the engineer in charge for the Hamilton Manufacturing company took all the blame.

To Mr. Belyea he stated that he saw Ald. Bragg on Sunday but did not see those questions before.

The lawyers and several of the aldermen here got into a lengthy argument about copies of the engineer's reports, several of which were in evidence, but no two were alike.

This closed the case for the prosecution and all the reports of the police and others were handed in as evidence.

Mr. Belyea put Mr. Hutchison on the stand and he was greeted with loud applause from the audience. He had 14 years' experience in electric light matters, seven of which were spent in the city. Was employed as superintendent at the Victoria Electric Light station, Langley street. Was appointed superintendent for the city May 22nd, just before the completion of the electric light station. Was present when tests were made on June 28th and July 26th. The city took over the plant after the second test. His duties as superintendent are to direct all work, to see that men do their work and be at their respective posts when required, and to see that the department is run as economically as is consistent with good service. He heard about charges about two weeks ago. Saw first about them in the newspapers. Had received no communication from the committee, whom he met every Friday evening. He made a habit of going to the station at least once a day, sometimes five or six times. He could not recollect any day he missed going there except three days he was sick. He always examined the machinery, dynamos, etc., and gave a general inspection of the plant to see if anything required attendance before the next run. He had charge of the fire alarm system, with no extra salary but lots of work. It is a complicated system and requires continual attention. He gave it at least one day and a half out of the week. He went around the circuit to make himself familiar with it, so that he might at once make any necessary repairs required. He remembered that box 25 would not work when His Excellency was present to see the firemen turn out. He had been at the box a week previously and put it in proper shape. He had reliable information that a party was seen there interfering—(objected to by Mr. Mason as hearsay evidence).

To Mr. Belyea Mr. Hutchison stated that only he and Chief Deasy had keys of the alarm boxes. He did not see the Chief there, and he only heard that someone else was there. Everyone else but the committee seemed to be able to find him on the circuit. He was often out over the line making alterations and extending the circuits. He often saw lamp-trimmers and sometimes spoke to them, while at other times he did not. He thought the keeping of books and accounts was necessary, and prepared a record for each day for all work done at the works. He handed the forms of the record to the committee, but never got them back. The committee said they were good and promised from week to week to bring them before the council. There is a duplicate of all material ordered in his requisition book, and a record is thus kept of what is used at the station. He had been short of carbons because it is difficult to get them. He ordered some, but they didn't arrive in time and the stock had run low. The Canadian Electric Light Company, from which the carbons were purchased, could not fill the order in time, and he had to substitute a shorter carbon. He is short of carbons now because the company were unable to fill the order. He gave the engineer directions to keep a record of the running hours in October. The evidence of the lamp-trimmers was correct. He saw the lamp-trimmer that trimmed the lamps at the station nearly every day. He never went in the morning when the lamp-trimmers went out, because the foreman trimmer could get the men to work. He generally got home from work about midnight and came out the following day between nine and ten. Sometimes he didn't get to bed at all if anything went wrong. As there were two or three days when there is moonlight, he could utilize trimmers to do repairs to avoid employing outside help. He sent one armature out for repairs to Cunningham & Hinton's. He was fixing one himself at the same time. They were both burnt out at the same time. He would have repaired both armatures himself, but he was busy in connection with the test, and for three days he was sick. He also had a lot of other work to do. It took him from ten to twelve days to get his armature fixed, by which every alternate lamp could be run on Devonshire road, but there was some delay in getting the armature from Cunningham & Hinton's. There is no workshop at the station and he does repairs with his own tools at the old workshop on Langley street. The work that has been done outside is only that which could not be done by him with the tools at his command. The commutator which required turning was sent to Spratt & Gray's for this reason. Mr. Hutchison then described the amount of work required to repair a burnt out armature. He had met a good many like the engineer and dynamo tender who could fix an armature in a short time. (Laughter.) The additional armature is worthless as it is, and should be rewound. Mr. McMicking, the late superintendent, said that it was not reliable in the old station. The Cadboro Bay circuit was repaired in the shortest possible time. The statement made by the committee is false with regard to his being only half an hour at the station in 24 days. He read the reports of the policemen. He did not know he was shadowed night and day. The wire referred to by Policeman Clayards was wire purchased by the corporation. He took it from the wharf and stored it in the old building on Langley street, that being the place most convenient to where it was to be used. It does not cost the city anything to have it there. He has no connection with Cunningham & Hinton and never had. He heard the questions asked by Ald. Wilson about the wharf. The engineer told him Ald. Wilson wanted the wharf repaired for coal and he told the engineer to get it fixed. Nobody would dump coal on a wharf in the condition it was in previous to repairs. With reference to the flooding of the boilers, the boilers were flooded and the Hamilton Co.'s engineer took the blame because he did look if the valves were all right, and as Carson was a stranger to the place. He had nothing to do with the steam plant at that time, as Hamilton's man was then in charge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mason—He is an electrical engineer competent to take charge of any work. He saw the chairman of the Langley street company but seldom and secured no assistance from him in running the electrical or mechanical part of the work. He thoroughly understood from experience the duties of a superintendent. His time at work varied from 10 to 24 hours a day. (Laughter.) He knew whether the lamp-trimmers were doing their work by seeing them on the circuit and inspecting the work done. He took an inventory of the stock on the 23rd of June, which he sent to the council. If his suggestion with regard to daily reports had been adopted he could tell if any circuit of lamps was burning the night previous. Ald. Bragg had prepared rules and asked him to look over them and offer suggestions. He had never returned them with the suggestions. He changed his place of residence twice, but he had a permanent place now. He had a telephone in his house. There is very little work for the superintendent in the station as it is generally the same, just start up and close down, but it is necessary for the superintendent to make himself acquainted with the different lines. There is a horse in connection with the department, but it is used by the foreman of the lamp-trimmers. The men there ought to be competent to run the machinery, but they seem to require a good deal of superintendence. The armature at present unused, whether placed in a dry or damp place, is of no use until it is repaired. He did not stop a leakage of oil on the engine until requested to do so by Ald. Wilson. Ald. Williams came down to see him about forms and could not find him and he went up to see Mr. Williams about the forms and he could not find him. He used his own judgment as to what time he should stay at the station. He admitted that he should have kept a record of what he did. It would be very convenient to-night. (Laughter and applause.) He had la grippe when he was sick. The doctor advised him to stop in the house. He thought the reports of the policemen might be right about the time he got out on the street in the morning. It depended on the time he left off at night how early he got up. He could not repair an armature in the time stated by Carson. It took him three or four days. He is in the station at present from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. He didn't know how often the trimmers had seen him. He had seen them often enough. He knew how many carbons it took to fill the lamps daily, and if the men were careless it could be noticed in the consumption.

Cross-examined by Ald. Bragg—He was aware that he was under the supervision of the electric light committee. Directly after his appointment he was treated as he deserved but refused to answer whether he was afterwards treated with the consideration due him as superintendent. He did not remember his having made an appointment with the committee between 9 and 10 each day but believed he told Ald. Williams he would be there at that time.

Ald. Williams here stated that Mr. Hutchison did make an appointment with the electric light committee and Ald. Macmillan protested against aldermen endeavoring to bulldoze Mr. Hutchison. (Applause.)

Mr. Hutchison said he gave instructions to Gibson to look after the lamps and have charge of the other trimmers. He did not give him instructions in writing.

Mr. Belyea—Why did the committee not give instructions to the superintendent in writing?

Ald. Bragg—We are the judges in the matter.

Mr. Belyea trusted that Ald. Bragg would refrain from voting in the matter after taking the part of active prosecutor. (Applause.)

Mr. Hutchison thought the committee would not charge him with neglect of duty in not preparing reports when the delay was caused by the committee themselves.

To Ald. Partridge—Mr. Hutchison had no idea that this trouble was coming, as he thought he was doing his work satisfactorily.

Ald. Partridge—And so did I. (Applause.

To Ald. Macmillan Mr. Hutchison said he had a lamp taken down from Amelia street through instructions from the mayor. He put another up on Farquhar street, about 250 feet from a light already placed there, through instructions from the committee.

Ald. Wilson—I should like to know who opened box 25 that you insinuate was tampered with?

Mr. Hutchison—So would I. (Laughter.)

To Ald. Wilson Mr. Hutchison said that the Victoria West circuit was once turned out for want of carbons, and that it did not occur to him to tell the committee he had a workshop of his own or to ask the council to furnish one at the station.

To Ald. Williams Mr. Hutchison admitted that there should be a particular time appointed when the electric light committee could consult the engineer.

Mr. Belyea intimated that he would call several other witnesses, who will be heard this evening, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

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—Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Lady of the House—I should think you would be afraid to come around in the back yard. I notice you didn't do it last week on account of our big dog.

Tramp—No'm; but I knew that dog wasn't here no more.

Lady of the House—How did you know it?

Tramp—I let him have that piece of pie you gave me.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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HUTCHISON SUSTAINED

The Superintendent of the Electric Light Station Upheld by the Council.

Mr. Belyea Sums Up the Case for the Defence and Alderman Bragg Replies.

The Resolution to Retain Him Passed With Very Little Discussion.

The board of aldermen last evening decided by a vote of six to three to retain Mr. M. Hutchison in his position as superintendent and chief engineer of the city electric light department. The defence did not take up much time. Mr. Hutchison gave some further evidence, one other witness was examined, and then Mr. Belyea summed the case up. Ald. Bragg addressed the council on behalf of the city. The audience, as has been usual since the case opened, was a very large one.

Mr. Belyea continued the examination of Superintendent Hutchison. He instructed the men to use their own judgment in regard to running on moonlight nights. The nights in October, when the engineer said he was not present, were moonlight nights, but he was nevertheless at the station several of the nights. There was no need for the Victoria West circuit to be cut off when it was. He heard of it next day and ordered the armature tender not to be cut off any circuit without orders from him.

The superintendent explained to Ald. Wilson the construction of armatures, and said they would not be badly injured by being left in a damp place. The one at the station was not in a very wet place. It was one of the duties of the engineer to see that the firemen kept the steam up when he needed it. He recollectd Ald. Wilson telling him about some loose wires on the streets. He could not say how long it was before the wires were moved. Instructions were given the line man to attend to them. Ald. Wilson spoke to him twice before one of them was removed.

William Houston, foreman machinist for Spratt & Gray, testified that he was at the electric light station for an hour and a quarter on the night of October 10th. Mr. Hutchison was there. When Mr. Carson in his report said Mr. Hutchison was not there it was not true.

To. Ald. Bragg—Mr. Hutchison was not there the day he was fixing the oiling apparatus on the machinery.

Ald. Bragg wanted to know if the gentleman (laughter) who was washing windows was an employe of the city.

The witness did not know.

Superintendent Hutchison was recalled, and Ald. Macmillan asked him how Provost, the Frenchman, who was washing windows, came to be employed.

The Witness—He came with a note from a member of the electric light committee, and he considered that it was a suggestion that the man should be employed.

Ald. Bragg—Who was the member of the committee?

Superintendent Hutchison—Ald. Williams.

Ald. Williams—No, no; that is not so.

Superintendent Hutchison—The note certainly bore your name. I will swear that.

Ald. Williams—I do not recollect sending the note.

Ald. Bragg wanted to know if the superintendent thought it was proper to allow a machinist to remain in the engine room, among valuable dynamos, without any city employe being present.

Mr. Hutchison—The man was known to me as a thoroughly trustworthy man. The work he was doing, putting up oil pans, was done as suggested at a meeting of the electric light committee.

Ald. Wilson—That was not done until I suggested it. You did not see the necessity for it until then.

Mr. Hutchison—Yes, you suggested it.

Mr. Belyea—Ald. Bragg was trying to make a point against the superintendent for carrying out the suggestion of the committee.

Mr. Belyea, in summing up the case, said he would first congratulate the council on having found out by the investigation that they had made a good choice when they appointed Mr. Hutchison as superintendent. All the charges have fallen through, and if Ald. Bragg thinks a jury of twelve men would find a man guilty on such evidence, he is able to suppose anything. He wished to congratulate Ald. Bragg on making a good fight in a poor case. Mr. Carson had been forced to admit that his report was wrong as far as it referred to Mr. Hutchison's absence on the night of October 9th, and it has been proved that he was there on the 10th, despite Mr. Carson's report. What reliance, therefore, could be placed on the whole report? None at all. He referred at some length to what he called "the iniquitous system of having a subordinate watching a superior." This system, if carried out, would tend to destroy all the respect subordinates have for their superiors. The statement of Ald. Bragg that a lamp trimmer had told him that the superintendent had never been seen on the line had been entirely disproved. All the lamp trimmers had been called, and they had all denied it. The superintendent had attended at the station, and explained why he was not there between 9 and 10 in the morning, when members of the committee were in the habit of calling, by showing that he was out late at night. The charge regarding the Devonshire road circuit had been very clearly explained. He had to take the armature to his own workshop on Langley street, as the committee did not even supply him with a tack hammer with which to effect repairs at the station. It showed that the committee were pretty hard pushed when they made this charge. As to the charge that the members of the committee could not find him at the station or on the line, it had never been shown that the committee had never gone out to look for him. The charges had all disappeared, and the committee had resorted to minor charges regarding holes in wharves, loose lines and a broken lamp. As to the famous box 25 of the fire alarm system, which would not ring because the Governor-General was here, he wished it understood that what he said last evening was not an insinuation against the efficient chief of the fire department. That was a subject the fire wardens should look into. He had it on the best authority that another man besides the chief and Mr. Hutchison had release keys to the boxes. As to the policemen, he did not wish to cast any slurs on them. He had as keen an appreciation as anybody of the duties of a police officer. The charge that Mr. Hutchison kept no books was answered by the fact that the committee provided no books for him, and when he suggested a form they simply pocketed it and said nothing further.

Ald. Macmillan—You said something about a report. What report was that?

Mr. Belyea—Here it is. It is signed by Ald. Bragg, who when he wrote it did not have a very high opinion of the electric light plant. In the report he condemned the plant in very strong language. He could not see how the alderman who had condemned the plant could expect the superintendent to have an efficient system with such a plant as Ald. Bragg said the one owned by the city was. No greater condemnation of a piece of machinery ever came from a responsible man. Instead of employing a policeman the members of the committee, all experts (laughter), should have gone down and assisted the superintendent in trying to make the plant efficient.

Ald. Bragg said Mr. Belyea, lawyer-like, had surrounded his client with a good deal of wind. (Laughter.) He asked for a fair hearing, saying he would sit down if it was not given him. The committee had not desired to make the investigation public. To show that he had no spite against Mr. Hutchison, he stated that his vote had elected Mr. Hutchison as superintendent. Ald. Williams, a member of the electric light committee, was one of the most dissatisfied members, but he was sorry that he was now showing the white feather. The members could not find Mr. Hutchison at the station, the excuse being that he was on the line. He wished to suspend him, but the mayor said it would be better to find out whether he was on the line. They knew that he was not there at night by the engineer's report. Mr. Belyea had picked flaws in the report, it was true, but he could pick flaws in anything. If an angel came down from heaven he would find fault with its dress. The aldermen had forced the committee to make the investigation public. Had Mr. Hutchison applied for a set of books he would have been given them. The committee had at all times carried out the wishes of the superintendent. He had endeavored to get some information from Mr. Gibson, but he was very evasive. Mr. Gibson had told him that the only instructions he received from the superintendant were that he would be expected to see that the men did their work. The charges, he claimed, had been practically proved. The committee had been too easy on the superintendent. They should have asked the council to dismiss him long ago. One of the worst things about Mr. Hutchison was that he had been afraid to appear before the council without a lawyer. The superintendent was elected because he was a workingman, and he was expected to do the repairing. This he had not done. The superintendent should, he thought, assist the engineer, who worked long hours. He did not care how the aldermen voted, knowing that he had done his duty. Since the investigation had commenced the superintendent had been at the station more than he had been during the previous five months. He was satisfied that Mr. Hutchison had neglected his duty.

Ald. McLellan said he would move that Mr. Hutchison be sustained in his position. (Applause.)

The Chairman—The resolution must be in writing.

Ald. Cameron said he had a resolution in writing. It was as follows:

"Whereas at a meeting of the council held on Nov. 14th the following resolution was passed: 'That the council meet in this room to-morrow (Friday) evening as a select committee, with Ald. Humphrey in the chair, publicly to investigate the charges preferred by the chairman of the electric light committee against the superintendent of the electric light department;

"In pursuance of such resolution meetings of such committee were held at the city hall on Nov. 15th, 19th and 20th, and T. Carson, J. Roberts, W. Clayards, W. A. Anderson, T. Kavanaugh, A. Gibson, H. Jewell, W. Wrigleswortb, F. widdowson, M. Hutchison and W. Houston were examined on oath before said committee in reference to the charges preferred by the chairman of the electric light committee against M. Hutchison, superintendent of the electric lighting:

"Your committee having heard the said evidence are of the opinion that the evidence as given before the committee does not substantiate said charges;

"But your committee think that efficiency may be promoted by the adoption of a code of regulations defining the duties of the superintendent, and that it is the duty of the electric light committee to submit to the council such regulations as they may deem necessary to secure efficiency in the department."

Ald. McLellan seconded the resolution. When Mr. Hutchison had applied for the position he had inquired into his qualifications and found that he was competent. He was still of that opinion. The committee if they had fault to find with the superintendent, should have brought in a concise report to the council or had a talk with the superintendent. He objected to the course that had been pursued, that of having policemen and subordinates watching the superintendent. He had had charge of large works when subordinates made charges against their superiors. He always told them to call at the office. They did not find him there, but they did find their pay and walking papers there. He would not tolerate subordinates watching their superiors. (Applause.) He was sorry for the electric light committee. (Laughter.) If he were dissatisfied with an official he would report to the council, and if, having conscientiously made the charges, he were not sustained, he would resign, not only from the committee, but resign his seat at the board. As he had said before, he was satisfied that Mr. Hutchison was competent to continue in the position.

Ald. Bragg moved in amendment that Mr. Hutchison be suspended. Ald. McLellan had treated the committee unfairly, knowing that he (Ald. Bragg) desired to suspend the superintendent some time ago.

Ald. Wilson seconded the amendment. He was satisfied that the charges were true. It was through him that Mr. Hutchison had been elected.

The Chairman—Ald. Bragg has just claimed that.

Ald. Wilson—Oh, you are very smart, aren't you? The superintendent had very conveniently forgotten things, but he had been more energetic both at the station and on the line since the investigation began. He hoped the amendment would pass. Even if it did not it would do Mr. Hutchison some good. It had been his desire to hold a private investigation and reprimand the superintendent, as the committee were satisfied that he had neglected his duty.

Ald. Williams said that the council had gone to two extremes. One portion wanted to dismiss Mr. Hutchison, while the other portion desired to make a lion of him. Mr. Hutchison had not done his duty until the charges were made. He was thoroughly competent to carry on his work, but he was not altogether without blame. He was not in favor of dismissing him, but did not think he should be whitewashed.

Ald. Bragg's amendment was put and lost on the following division:

Ayes—Ald. Wilson, Bragg and Williams.

Noes—Ald. Cameron, Macmillan, Partridge, Hall and McLellan.

Ald. Cameron's motion was then put and carried, amid applause, on the same division reversed.

Ald. Hall—How does the chairman vote?

Ald. Humphrey—I certainly will vote for Ald. Cameron's motion.

The council adjourned shortly before 10 o'clock.

THE WEST COAST SEALING

More Schooners Will be Engaged on the West Coast Than in Former Years.

Necessity of Having a Sub-Collector of Customs on the West Coast.

A number of sealing captains will go down to the West Coast on the Maude this evening for the purpose of securing Indian crews for next year's operations. The rumor that the majority of the sealing schooners would not engage in West Coast sealing during the coming season is not generally credited by sealing men. A petition was circulated among the owners to bind them not to engage in West Coast sealing, but the signatures of all those interested could not be secured, so that it is probable that as many vessels will be there as in former years, if not more. The contention was that as none of the sealing vessels engaged in West Coast fishing last year paid expenses it was useless to risk the lives of the men and run chances of losing their vessels during the stormy weather that is always experienced in early spring on the West Coast.

Another matter which has been discussed in sealing circles is the securing of more stringent regulations to deal with Indian crews. The Dominion act dealing with such matters does not provide for the appointment of shipping masters in places other than those named in the act, but collectors of customs are by virtue of their office shipping masters for the ports in which they are located. There is no sub-collector of customs on the West Coast, there are no means of regularly shipping Indian crews, and they may leave their vessels at any time they see fit or are offered inducements by captains of other vessels and the law cannot reach them. The captains of sealing vessels were put to a good deal of trouble in this respect on the West Coast last year by American vessels coming there and endeavoring to induce Indian crews to leave their vessels. If a sub-collector were appointed at some point on the West Coast where Indian crews could be shipped in the regular way they would be amenable to the law governing such matters, and could be punished for deserting their vessels at any time.

CONGREATIONAL CHURCH.

The constitution of the new Congregational church was found entirely satisfactory, and the church was cordially received by the council of ministers held yesterday in Temperance Hall. Among those present were: Rev. Samuel Green, Rev. A. J. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. E. S. Smith and Mr. G. H. Lee, Seattle; Rev. H. C. Mason and Mr. Burpee, Vancouver; Rev. T. W. Butler and Mr. J. P. Falconer, Everett; Rev. J. C. Wright, Fairhaven, and Mr. A. R. Johnson, Whatcom. The ladies of the congregation entertained those present at supper, and at 8 o'clock the evening session was called to order by Rev. S. Green, of Seattle, who announced the decision of the council to recognize the new church, and Rev. H. C. Mason read the minutes of the council meeting admitting the First Church of Victoria into the denomination. The sermon was preached by Rev. T. W. Butler, and Rev. A. J. Bailey offered prayer. Rev. H. C. Mason extended the right hand of fellowship to the church in the persons of the pastor and deacons. An address was delivered by Rev. G. H. Lee, and Rev. R. Trotter, of Calvary Baptist church, welcomed the new church. Mrs. A. J. Bailey, of Seattle, addressed the ladies.

A piano duet was rendered by Misses Stoddart, and Cartmel; Misses Scowcroft and Stoddart sang a duet and there was a solo by Mr. J. G. Brown.

A vote of thanks having been tendered the members of the council, Rev. Bushell pronounced the benediction.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

—Last night Mr. A. L. Belyea delivered a lecture to the Law Students' Association on the "Origin and Jurisdiction of the Courts of British Columbia." The lecturer dealt with the subject in a manner both interesting and instructive and the series is sure to become very popular.

—Captain Henry W. West, R. N., who at one time served on the Pacific station, died at Honolulu late in October. The funeral took place on October 24, and was attended by President Dole, all the members of the cabinet and many prominent citizens. The remains were escorted to the cemetery by a detachment of marines and bluejackets from the U. S. S. Bennington.

—The Walla Walla leaves for San Francisco this evening with the following passengers on board from Victoria: J. W. Farley, L. Dickinson, L. Fringe, Mrs. C. R. Francis, Miss M. Langtree, J. Rosenberger, G. W. Ford, D. McLeand and A. M. Moxie. A large part of her freight is Chinese merchandise which came over on the Haukow.

—The steamer Alert returned from Darcey island last evening. Drs. Brown and Cox, of the Royal Arthur, who went up to see the lepers, are pleased with the excellent manner in which these unfortunates are provided for. There has been no death at the lazaretto since the previous visit, but one of the victims is in the last stages of the disease, and he cannot live long.

—The work of re-wiring the fire alarm system will be completed in a few days. As soon as this is done the boxes will be re-arranged. All the boxes numbered from 4 to 14 will be placed in James Bay district; from 15 to 31 in the business portion of the city; 32 to 51 in the western part of the city, and 52 to 71 in the eastern and northern districts. The boxes are being tested, and so far have all worked well.

—Mr. Henry Murk, of Vernon, reached the city to-day from Harrison Hot Springs, from whence he paid a visit to the newly discovered gold quartz ledge near Trout Lake. The ledge shows a width of thirty feet on the Black Diamond claim, and can be traced for several miles through the hills. The discovery was made by George Black and partner, who were making a prospecting trip through the mountains at the time. Up to date 45 claims have been staked.—Columbian.

—Charles Hall a resident of Alberni, was knocked down by a Pandora street car at the corner of Trounce avenue and Government street about six last evening. Hall was struck by the edge of the dashboard and fell to the road, inflicting an ugly scalp wound, which was afterwards dressed by Dr. Morrison. The motorneer claims that he was ringing the bell and going slowly at the time. Hall has instructed his solicitors to bring suit against the Tramway company for damages.

—The Countess of Aberdeen during her visit to Saanich last week performed an act of kindness which, though trifling in itself, yet proclaimed her large sympathy with those who are afflicted. It appears that a cripple son of Mr. Marcotte wrote to "Wee Willie Winkle," the magazine edited by Lady Marjorie Gordon, and made reference to his deformity. When the train reached Saanichton the Countess wished to see the boy. He was brought to her and she talked pleasantly to him for some time, telling him he would hear from her when she reached Ottawa.

—This morning Magistrate Macrae heard the evidence for the prosecution in the case of the crew of the Dominion government steamer Quadra, who refused to pay the revenue tax, claiming that being commissioned on a government steamer they are exempt from the revenue tax the same as the sailors of the British fleet. The prosecution on the other hand contends that the men are, unlike the sailors on H. M. ships, actual residents here, having homes in the city. Collector Carter was examined and testified that he had demanded the tax from the defendants, with the exception of Engineer Cullum, and they refused to pay it. He had not asked them if they had previously paid it in the province. The case against Engineer Cullum was dismissed and the others were remanded for a week. Mr. Dumbleton, of Elliott & Dumbleton, appeared for the defence, and City Solicitor Mason for the city.

—A duck—and a fishy one at that—got Robert Williams, of Oak Bay, just $27. Mr. Williams was out hunting yesterday afternoon, and on his way home his dog put up a flock of ducks of the variety known as bell-divers. He shot one of them, and it was for this that Magistrate Macrae fined him $25 and $2 costs not because it is unlawful to kill bell-divers, but because ducks of any kind cannot be killed after sundown, and a patent medicine almanac placed in evidence was authority for the statement that the sun went down at 4.17 yesterday, the day the duck was killed. The information was laid by Game Warden Hamilton, of Oak Bay, who was the only witness for the prosecution, and who gets half the fine. Mr. Williams admitted that he had shot the duck after 5 o'clock. Hunters had better provide themselves with patent medicine almanacs if all the game wardens are as anxious for glory as Mr. Hamilton. The official calendar gave the hour of sunset yesterday as 4.33.

From Wednesday's Daily.

—Dr. Mary McNeill last evening addressed the members of the Young Women's Christian Association on physiology and hygiene. The lecture proved both instructive and interesting.

—The little daughter, Claudia, of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hall, of Pembroke street, had the misfortune to break one of her arms a few days since while playing. Dr. Milne set the tiny bones, and now the little tot is getting along nicely.

—A large audience greeted the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society in Semple's Hall last evening. The play was "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," and the principals took their parts very creditably. The performance will be repeated this evening.

—A movement is on foot to organize a labor association, or club, in the city for the winter months. The object of the promoters is to bring laboring men more in touch with each other by holding meetings where they can discuss matters of interest relating to labor.

—While the bark General Fairchild was off Cape Flattery, on her way from Unalaska to Nanaimo, a sailor named Peter Johnston was killed by falling from the maintopgallant to the deck. The sea was exceedingly rough at the time.

—Two ducks were a short time ago stolen from Peter Hansen. This afternoon W. McDonald was arrested and charged with stealing one of them and the police are looking for the man who stole the other.

—The Topeka is due at the outer wharf from Alaska. After landing passengers and freight for Victoria she will proceed to the Sound, where she is to be docked for repairs. The Al-Ki will probably take her place for the next northern trip.

—Rev. Canon Beanlands delivered his lecture on the "Anatomy of Humor" in Christ church school room last evening. The lecture was much enjoyed by those present, as was also the musical portion of the programme in which Miss H. Tyrwhitt Drake, Mrs. Archer Martin and Mr. Hamilton Abbott took part.

—The little two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Adams, of 119 Pembroke street, while playing on Sunday afternoon upset a kettle of boiling water, severely scalding herself. The shock proved too much for the little one and she succumbed yesterday afternoon. The funeral will take place at 2 p.m. to-morrow. It is only a short time since Mr. Adams' father met his death in the ill-fated Velos.

—Since the first of the month 150 householders have registered with City Assessor Northcott, which entitles them to vote at the approaching municipal election. After the 30th instant no names can be added to the list. Householders should remember that they have to register every year. Lodgers who can declare that they have paid $60 for room rent during the past year can qualify as householders.

—W. D. Field, one of the best known and most promising young business men in Seattle, has gone insane and has been committed to the state insane asylum. According to the physicians who examined him, the supposed cause of insanity is "prolonged excitement over pastoral change and trouble in the church." Mr. Field was prominent in the First Presbyterian church of Seattle. He figured in the church trouble, devoted much time to it, worried over it, and his insanity is believed to be the result.

—Henry Welsh, an old offender, is in the lock-up again charged with supplying liquor to Indians. When the police arrived on the scene where Welsh usually carries on operations, they found him surrounded by an admiring group of Siwashes, two of whom were taking copious draughts from bottles of whiskey. As soon as the Indians saw the police they handed the bottles back to Welsh and he foolishly put them under his coat, thereby satisfying the police that the bottles belonged to him.

—The council of the ministers of the Congregational church met this afternoon to examine the constitution of the church recently established in this city. At 7.30 this evening the new church will be formally recognized. After the recognition services there will be a supper and concert. Rev. Dr. Temple will preach the sermon, Rev. Dr. Lee will deliver an address and Rev. Mr. Mason, of Vancouver, will offer the right hand of fellowship. Mr. J. G. Brown and other local vocalists will take part.

—The seventeen car loads of canned vegetables shipped from Toronto on the 8th inst. have arrived at Vancouver, and part of the shipment will be here to-night, the rest coming to-morrow. The goods came over the C. P. R. by rail and lakes, and, allowing until to-morrow for all the goods to be here, made the trip in thirteen days. All the goods are for Victoria merchants. The train was handsomely decorated by the shippers of the goods and attracted much attention in the places through which it passed.

—Mr. H. F. Clinton, a well-known barrister of New Westminster, and Miss Laura English, daughter of M. M. English, the Fraser river canner, were married at the Driard last evening by the Rv. Father Nicolaye. Miss Francis English was bridesmaid and H. Doyle, of San Francisco, acted as best man. Among those present at the ceremony were the English family, Rev. Mr. Clinton, Mrs. W. D. English, wife of port surveyor of San Francisco, and Miss Hattie English, daughter of Congressman English of California. The honeymoon will be spent on the Sound.

—The old, old story of a row resulting from a mother-in-law living with her daughter was this morning repeated in the city police court. Joseph Hilliard was charged with assaulting Mrs. Vermouth, his mother-in-law. Hilliard, his wife and mother-in-law live in the same house. In the house there is a range, which it was decided to sell a few days ago. Mrs. Vermouth would not hear of it, claiming that she had loaned her daughter $50 with which to buy the range, and she would not allow it to be sold. They were discussing the question over the dinner table last evening, and things began to get lively. Hilliard, as his mother-in-law says, threw his plate across the table at her, and followed this up by throwing his cup and saucer. The case was remanded.

—The following letter has been received by Chief Sheppard from Mrs. J. Sutherland, 227 Third street, Memphis, Tenn.: "Is there any one in your city by the name of George A. Pommier? He is my son-in-law, and has mysteriously disappeared. When last heard from he was in Butte City, Mont., on a stock farm. That was in July one year ago, making it about sixteen months since we have heard from him. I think he went either to Victoria or Vancouver, as I can find no trace of him in Washington, Oregon or Idaho. I think very likely he has been murdered up there. He was five feet nine inches in height, with large brown eyes, black hair (worn pompadour), dark complexion and smooth face; he was somewhat round shouldered, but very good-looking and intelligent. He was by birth a Frenchman and was very quick in all his actions. When he went west to look for business he was thirty years of age and weighed about 160 pounds. Should anyone inform you of his address I will gladly forward $50 reward."

—"Frenchy" Lucky, who keeps a store at Uculet, reported to the police yesterday that he had been robbed of a pocketbook containing upwards of $100. He was around drinking with a friend on Monday evening. His friend left him and he continued the carousal during which he says somebody either took the pocketbook out of his pocket or he gave it to the bartender to keep for him. When he awoke next morning he could not find the saloon, and if he did give the money to the bartender he (the bartender) has made no effort to return it. Lucky says he was drugged.

From Thursday's Daily.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart of 21 Rendall street, James Bay, mourn the loss of their little eight months' old girl. The funeral takes place Friday afternoon.

—A meeting will be held at Rowlands' hotel, Burnside road, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of discussing creamery matters. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

—The Royal Arthur and the Wild Swan have both left Esquimalt harbor. The Swan left for the south, and will not return for over a year, while the Royal Arthur will visit Maple Bay and Vancouver before her return.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday F. V. Hobbs of Douglas street, was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Hix, late of England. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Victoria West Methodist church by Rev. J. P. Hicks. The wedding was a quiet one.

—The Protestant Orphans' Home and the provincial jail were visited by the grand jury yesterday afternoon. The jurymen presented the matron of the Home with a sum of money to buy sweets for the little ones for their Thanksgiving dinner.

—Mr. John F. Hale and Miss Laura, daughter of Mr. David Sharp, were married by the Rev. Solomon Cleaver at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Donagh last evening. Miss Carrie Smith, of Toronto, acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. C. H. Bowes supported the groom.

—The entertainment given in the A. O. U. W. hall for the benefit of Mrs. Blake proved a financial success. After all expenses were paid there is left a balance of $60.90. Mrs. Lang, Mr. E. A. Wolff, and the others who took part are entitled to much credit for their efforts in making the affair a success.

—Judge S. D. Griffiths and E. J. Fader, of Tacoma, and William Bendsley, of Pittsburg, left this morning for Cariboo. They are members of the Main Quesnelle Mining & Dredging Company, which is about to put in a dredging plant on the Quesnelle river. They have a lease of ten miles of the river, from the mouth of Beaver river.

—As a result of the recent hospital ball, the Ladies' Auxiliary have added $530 to the Jubilee hospital funds. The total receipts from all sources was $553.10, and the expenditure $223.10. The ladies wish to thank all those who in any way contributed to the success of the ball, and particularly Mr. J. Creedon, who gave his services on the night of the ball free of charge.

—The entertainment given in Temperance hall, South Saanich, last evening, was well attended. Mrs. Jarley's wax works were the principal part of the programme. A special train from the city ran out for the convenience of those who wished to attend. The proceeds are to be divided between St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, and the hall in which the entertainment was held.

—The Topeka brought down word from the north that the Al-Ki had one of the blades of her propeller broken. The Al-Ki was to take the place of the Topeka next trip to enable the latter to go into dry dock at Tacoma, but in consequence of this mishap the Topeka will make her regular trip to Alaska, leaving Seattle on the evening of the 23rd inst.

—The City of Topeka arrived at the outer wharf last evening from Alaska. She had on board a large number of passengers and a full cargo of freight. The Topeka, after a short stay in port, proceeded to the Sound. While at the outer wharf she discharged one hundred barrels of herring oil from Killisnoo, consigned to an European firm. She reports very mild weather in Alaska, there being an entire absence of snow when she left there.

—Yesterday was Mr. Charles Gardiner's birthday, and the occasion was made memorable by a party of friends, who invaded the residence, Labouchere street, last evening. The host and hostess were taken completely by surprise, but extended a hearty welcome to their unexpected visitors and a most enjoyable time was spent by all. After an excellent dinner had been discussed there were musical selections, songs, etc., by the visitors, and dancing was indulged in until after midnight, when the party dispersed.

—The steamer Harvest Queen, belonging to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, was beached yesterday morning to save her from sinking. The vessel was on her way to Portland from Astoria and ran against a pile which stove a large hole in her stern. A temporary patch was put over the hole and she started on her journey. It was soon discovered that she was slowly sinking and she was beached. The Harvest Queen was built in 1878 and was a pioneer among Columbia river steamers.

—The Occidental and Oriental steamship company has chartered another ocean tramp to carry freight from the Orient to San Francisco. The reason for this is that the repairs on the Belgic at Hong Kong will not be completed in time to permit her sailing next month, as scheduled. The vessel chartered is the Afrida, a new steamer, which has just finished her maiden voyage from England to Japan. The Afrida will sail from Hong Kong on December 6th and it is expected will arrive here on January 1st. The Belgic is now scheduled to sail from Hong Kong for San Francisco on February 15th.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINISTER.

New Westminster, Nov. 20.—A movement is on foot to form a ratepayers' association for the purpose of bringing out a full ticket for the civic elections. So far nothing has been done in the way of organization, but the organizers of the movement talk of holding a meeting in a few days. The present members of the city council have been interviewed regarding their intentions for next year, and it seems clear that not more than half of the present board will seek re-election.

The representative of a number of English capitalists, who contemplate erecting a large salmon cannery and freezer in or near the city, was in town a few days ago making inquiries and looking over available sites. The company propose entering extensively into the export of fresh frozen salmon, and will erect buildings which will cover the better part of an acre of ground, if a suitable site can be obtained at a reasonable price. It is understood that a local company is likely to be formed to erect a salmon cannery within the city limits. The enterprise has been under consideration for some time, and is likely to take form soon.

There was another little ripple of excitement yesterday over the Eburne gold strike, the result of gold being found on Saturday in the second bore now being sunk. Ten mining licenses were obtained at the government agent's office by parties—who intend locating claims.

Mr. J. Wintemute, of Wintemute Bros., was struck violently on the head by a piece of flying timber yesterday. He was rendered unconscious, and is still in a critical condition.

The synod of the Church of England, diocese of New Westminster, was opened at Holy Trinity cathedral this morning. At 10 o'clock the office for the enthronement of the Lord Bishop was performed, Rev. C. Coucher, of Yale, the senior priest of the diocese, officiating. Choral holy communion followed, the bishop being both preacher and celebrant.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Nov. 20.—The city council, after adjourning on Tuesday morning, sat again at 7.30, and continued until nearly one o'clock on Wednesday morning, discussing the lighting of the city. When the agreement with the Western Electric company had been accepted clause by clause with the exception of one or two clauses, Mr. G. de Wolf asked permission to address the council. He then made an offer to light the city for 26 cents for the present number of lights, a cent and a half cheaper than the Western Electric company, and presented a cheque for $1,000 as a token of good faith. Mr. De Wolf's proposition will be considered at the next regular meeting.

NANAIMO.

(From our own correspondent.)

Nanaimo, Nov. 19.—Now that a portion of Wellington is about to be incorporated, there is quite a strong expression in opposition to the election taking place. So far there is only one name mentioned for mayor, and it will be a difficult matter to get aldermen.

Last night there was another count-out of the municipal council; this makes the third in succession. The ratepayers think it is about time the election of a new council should take place.

There will be a meeting of citizens on Saturday evening in Davison's hall, when a ballot will be taken on two candidates for the mayoralty. The candidates for nomination are Ald. Davison and A. Wilson.

Much dissatisfaction is felt in respect to the interior of the new court house, as the size of the main hall is considered far too small to meet the growing requirements of the city. It is claimed it is due to the work of the architect.

Dr. O'Brian, umpire in the Jordan-Dumont case, has awarded the latter $150 for Mr. Jordan's right of way through his property. Coal will probably be shipped from West Wellington next week.

Nanaimo, Nov. 20.—Mr. D. Wilson, inspector of schools, is holding an examination of those children who failed in one subject only at the summer examinations for the high school.

Mr. Jordan, owner of the West Wellington mines, is having his coal cars built in this city, and as soon as a number of them are completed he will commence the shipment of coal.

Boring operations were commenced on Gabriola island yesterday. The prospectus of the company has been issued.

Michael McFarland was admitted to the hospital yesterday, suffering from paralysis, the effects of an accident at the East Wellington mines.

Last evening a grand banquet was given in the Palace hotel by the Knights of Pythias.

An Indian was brought from Alberni to be tried at the assizes next week on a charge of seriously wounding another Indian named William, on the reserve.

Free Press.

The death of Captain Charles Honeyman, from heart weakness, took place at his residence, The Esplanade, at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The deceased was taken ill on Sunday night, and it at once assumed a most critical character. He was a native of Alloa, Scotland, aged 48 years, and leaves a wife and daughter to mourn his demise. He held the position of Lloyd's agent for Nanaimo, and was the stevedore of the ships visiting this port. The news of his death will come as a sudden blow to his many friends, for Captain Honeyman was a man of kindly and genial disposition, winning the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, under the auspices of Doric lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M., of which lodge the deceased captain was a member. The bereaved widow and daughter have the sympathy of the general community in the affliction that have deprived them of husband and father.

A. Haslam, M. P., expresses himself as sceptical of the actual existence of the reported gigantic lumber combine, with headquarters at San Francisco. He is disposed to believe that it is merely a newspaper fabrication so far, though it is probable that the newspapers are actually trying to encourage such a combine. Personally, he has not been communicated with on the subject, and Vancouver, he thinks, is equally in the dark, in spite of the published report that the combine includes that city.

It is reported that a counter petition to the incorporation of the new townsite at Wellington is being numerously signed by property holders who are opposed to the idea of incorporattion, as they consider it premature. Also that the expense of municipal machinery for such a limited area will prove more burdensome in the matter of taxation far beyond the benefits to be derived. The petition asks that the letters patent, already granted, be at once revoked, and no election held.

CHEMAINUS.

From our own correspondent.

Chemainus, Nov. 20.—W. H. Lomas and Maitland-Dougall passed through here yesterday having in charge two boys who have been attending the Kuper Island industrial school and who are suspected of having set fire to the boys' section of the buildings at the school on several occasions of late. Some damage was done on each occasion, but the wonder is that the building still stands, and no lives lost, as the fire was started just under their sleeping apartments.

T. D. Conway arrived home yesterday.

E. J. Palmer and W. G. Pinder are going out to Cowichan Lake to-morrow.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland Prospector.

The Josie is an every-day shipper.

The engine at the R. E. Lee has steamed up.

The Cliff has just made a shipment of 38 tons of ore valued at $995.50.

Le Roi ore is valued at the customs house at $45.80 per ton.

The Oriental has been purchased by Col. George Turner, representing a company of Montreal capitalists.

Bob Shields has gone about four miles west of the Douglas B camp on Arrow lake and located several mineral claims.

Mr. Durant, the manager of the Centre Star, is of the opinion that a matting plant at the mines will be required to treat the vast body of low grade ore.

The Argonaut Mining Company, (C. P. R. officials) has six men developing the Londonderry. George Turner is superintending that work and also the work on the Violet, a claim adjoining the Southern Cross in the south belt.

The large boiler for the Centre Star mine arrived here Friday from Trail. It was drawn by four horses and attracted a great deal of attention when passing through the streets. Two days were occupied in making the journey from Trail.

The Black Prince will be developed this winter. It has two ledges. At a depth of 8 feet mineral is obtained that goes $8.10 in gold. The Black Prince is located one and a half miles below Trail, and only three-quarters of a mile from the Columbia river. It is owned by J. J. Hand, W. N. Pfeifer and John Lowering.

So many ledges have been discovered in the mountains to the south of and near the foot of Lower Arrow lake that it seems probable that a producing camp will be developed there. Prospectors who have spent several weeks in that locality report that "the whole country is impregnated with ore."

There is before the people of Rossland a fine prospect for cheap lights. Two electric light companies are here, and both mean business. The one, known as the local company, has an entire plant on the ground, poles erected and wires strung. The other has ordered a plant and will let the contract today for the erection of poles.

What is believed to be the first "gunplay" ever made in Rossland occurred on Tuesday night. At about 6 o'clock the large bar room of the International Hotel was pretty well crowded, when two men rushed in from Spokane street, where they had been "having words." The one who entered first, a young man named Johnny Langford, turned around and told the other, Thomas J. Thomas, to "keep away." It is said that Thomas attempted to kick Langford, whereupon the latter drew a large Colt's revolver and struck Thomas over the head with it. He then fired, the bullet making a scalp wound on Thomas' head, grazing the neck of Walter L. Carruthers, a Slocan prospector, cutting a clean hole through the large glass in the front window, and narrowly missing the head of Mr. J. S. Clute, barrister, who was passing on the sidewalk, buried itself in the casement of a window in Stack & McDonell's hotel on the opposite side of the street right over the heads of some boys who were playing there. After firing the shot Langford ran out at the back door, but was soon afterwards arrested by Constables Hooson and Gerow and taken to the police station. He afterwards appeared before a magistrate and was committed for trial, being sent to Kamloops jail for safe keeping.

NELSON.

Nelson Tribune.

The C. & K. S. N. Co.'s new boat, now building at Nelson, will not, it is said, be launched until spring. All the machinery except the boiler is in place. The hull is painted and is sheathed with steel. Most of the joiner work in the cabins is completed. The material for the new boat to be built at Nakusp early next year has been ordered.

The following shipments of bullion and ore from smelters and mines in Southern Kootenay were reported since last week:

	Tons.	Value.
Smelter, Pilot Bay	140	$14,000
Slocan Star, Sandon	54	5,400
Alamo and concentrator	69	6,000
Mountain Chief, New Denver	26	2,000
War Eagle, Rossland	421	21,050
Le Roi, Rossland	270	13,500
Josie, Rossland	44	2,200
Cliff, Rossland	38	1,900
Evening Star, Rossland	20	1,000
Iron Horse, Rossland	15	750
Total	1,088	$68,400
Total so far for 1895	26,330	$2,045,950

John J. Noble and William G. Robb have bonded their group of claims on White Grouse mountain, near the St. Mary's, to W. C. Ramsdell, of Butte, Montana, for the sum of $12,000, receiving a liberal cash payment. The claims consist of the Copper King, Mammoth, Big Four, Silver Tip, Colly Banner and Morning Star. The bonded interest is an undivided one-half. M. Daly is said to be backing the investment.

The shaft on the Le Roi mine at Rossland is down four hundred feet, and the ore taken from the bottom is the highest grade yet taken from the mine. With the exception of the Slocan Star, in Slocan district, the Le Roi is now opened to the greatest depth of any mine in Kootenay.

The Canadian Pacific people are in a stew. They have learned that F. A. Heinze and his associates, who are now building the smelter at Trail, have purchased rails, engines, coaches, and flat and box cars for a narrow gauge railway from Trail to Rossland. The material is said to be on the way in, and the work of constructing the road will be commenced at once. The road will be eighteen miles long, so as to give an easy grade. This does not suit the Canadian Pacific, and General Superintendent Abbott, of the Pacific division, passed south yesterday on his way to Spokane to learn what Mr. Heinze means.

A change of managers has been made at the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth, Mr. McVicar being succeeded by Mr. Mosher. The force at the mine has been reduced about one-half and the concentrator closed down until spring. The mine is reported as looking well, and no fear is entertained of its not being a paying concern. The Skyline is also reported to be in good shape. The working force is only thirteen men, three of whom knock down all the ore three four-horse teams can haul to the wharf at Ainsworth. The vein is from ten to fifteen feet wide, and a streak of considerable width carries ore that runs between 600 and 700 ounces silver to the ton. The output of both No. 1 and the Skyline goes to the smelter at Pilot Bay.

Ben Thomas, one of the best known miners in Southern Kootenay, arrived in Nelson yesterday from Slocan, where he put in two years' hard work. The last mine he worked in was the Slocan Star, which he pronounces a big mine. It is now opened by tunnels to a depth of nearly five hundred feet. The management expect to ship twenty-five tons a day regularly from this time on, three car loads going out on Thursday by way of the Kaslo & Slocan railway. Mr. Thomas says good miners are in demand in the Slocan and that this will be a lively winter in that district.

Bonner's Ferry Herald, 9th: "The fine weather this fall has been especially favorable for the reclamation company, which is rushing work on the dykes so as to have them completed by the time of the high water next season. By that time they expect to have their work so far advanced as to reclaim about 50 square miles. They are now employing about 75 men, which makes a very nice pay roll. If the dyking scheme proves a success, of which there is but little doubt, it will bring the Kootenay valley to the front as hardly dreamed of before, because it will mean the reclamation of the entire valley in time. S. W. Smith will finish his contract, amounting to about 15,000 cubic yards of earth, this week, and Albert Jefferson is pushing work on his contract to get it completed, if possible, this fall.

Real estate is beginning to move in Nelson. J. Johnson, of the Silver King hotel, has bought the vacant lot next to him for $1,300. George Woods has bought J. Tolson's house and lot at the corner of Stanley and Victoria streets.

The management of the Silver King have decided to close down the mine until the 1st of January. The ore bins at the mine are full, and there are 800 tons of ore upon the dump. The tramway has begun to transfer some of this to the lower bins, but until the smelter is ready and begins to draw upon these latter it has been thought that it is useless expense to make a further accumulation.

KASLO.

Nelson Tribune

In two trips the Alberta brought up 50 head of cattle, which W. J. Wilson drove through at once to Three Forks. They were from the Okanagan country. It is said that about 1300 head of cattle have been brought from the same country during the present season, besides those purchased in East Kootenay and elsewhere.

The contractors are putting the finishing touches on the Kaslo & Slocan railway. The 140-foot span Howe truss bridge was forwarded to its destination on Monday, and is now being rapidly put in place across Carpenter creek. As soon as it is completed, the track will be laid over the half mile to Cody. The balance of the road is wholly complete.

The Fisher Maiden, on Four Mile Creek, Slocan district, is in the law. Web & Popham have brought an action in the supreme court against the parties who had it bonded for an accounting and the payment of alleged proceeds of ore mined and shipped to which they are entitled.

E. W. Ferguson, one of the principal owners of the Surprise mine, with Mrs. Ferguson, arrived in Kaslo on Sunday, and accompanied by Manager Smith, visited the mine on Monday and Tuesday. Work will be pushed at the Surprise as vigorously as possible.

John F. McGuigan made a shipment of ore from the American Boy on Wednesday. It was the first from the mine and went to Pilot Bay.

The sale is reported of the three lots in the corner of Third street and A avenue to a party in Victoria. It is said that a warehouse and store will be built upon them in the early spring for use as a wholesale liquor establishment.

CHEMAINUS.

From our own correspondent.

E. H. Fletcher, postoffice inspector, was here on Saturday, on official business.

S. G. Lewis returned from Victoria on Sunday morning.

Rev. E. G. Miller held service at 3 p.m. and Rev. Mr. Winslow at 7 p.m. Sunday.

Mr. D. Gallant, who is on the staff of the Kuper Island industrial school, is going to bring his family up here next Saturday to reside.

S. G. Lewis, general merchant, is offering grouse for sale at 10 cents each as he had a good many on hand when the demand of the Victoria market ceased.

ASHCROFT.

B. C. Mining Journal.

It is reported that a valuable mine of asbestos has been discovered about 60 miles south of Ashcroft.

About 250 feet of new siding is now being built by the C. P. R. on this side of the railroad. The B. C. X. company will build a warehouse north of Hayes, Bailey & Co.'s, for the accommodation of their freight receipts.

The Ashcroft-Lillooet telegraph line has been connected with the Ashcroft end. The Lillooet end lacks about a mile of wire, which will be connected on Monday or Tuesday. The poles are set clear through and only the short space mentioned is to be connected to give telegraphic communication with Lillooet.

The railroad work in the vicinity of Ashcroft has gradually been drawing to a close till one gang, doing rock work below here, is the only one left, and the work may be said to be over for this year.

The forwarding of over 130,000 pounds of freight north the past week shows to what proportions the freight handling at Ashcroft has grown. As a matter of fact from 400,000 to 500,000 pounds a month pass over the big road. A large slice of it goes to ranchers and stockmen up country, but the mining interests absorb a great deal.

James Ker, of Montreal, who has been employed on the Horsefly mine the past summer, reports the mine as shut down for the season and that a cleanup is being made which will realize $7000 or $8000, but it will not be complete. This will bring the output of the mine up to about $40,000 or $50,000 for the present year, and an additional cleanup of $6,000 for last season would aggregate $55,000 or $56,000 as the total output of the mine. The running expenses of the mine are about $7000 a month since its equipment, so that enough has been taken out to pay for one year's work on the mine. When it is considered that only 60 or 70 days' piping all told gave the above output mining men will agree that the Horsefly is a good producer.

E. Lapointe, the Vancouver cattle buyer, shipped Wednesday night three carloads of cattle numbering 60 head and a carload of sheep numbering 196 head. The cattle were in fine condition, while as for the sheep Mr. Lapointe declared that no finer lot of sheep were ever seen in Vancouver.

Sixty Shorthorn Durham bulls were recently purchased in Ontario and are now on their way to British Columbia. Nearly all of them are for the B. C. Cattle Company, but ten are for Mr. Hewitt Bostock. Those for the cattle company will be wintered at the Perry ranch and in the spring will be distributed among the various ranches of the company.

REVELSTOKE.

Kootenay Mail.

The gold commissioner announces that mining leaseholds and placer claims, legally held, may be laid over from Nov. 15, 1895, to June 1st, 1896.

The asbestos find at Trout Lake has attracted considerable attention from outside, and several letters of inquiry have been received from parties desirous of investigating its possibilities. The discovery was made too late in the season to permit of work being done on it this year, but the owners, Messrs. Abrahamson Bros., intend opening it up as soon as possible next year, when a trial shipment will be made. Expert opinion has been obtained on several samples and it is pronounced to be of a very high grade.

E. L. Kinman, of the American, returned to Trout Lake this week. Before his departure he succeeded in inducing the owners of the Trout Lake townsite to donate a site for an ore shed, which will be built immediately. The ore from the American will have to be transported about 36 miles before it can be placed on the cars at Arrowhead—four miles rawhiding, twelve miles on Trout Lake, twelve miles over the wagon road to Thomson's, and eight miles across the northeast arm. This will be rather expensive handling, but the owners have figured out sufficient profit to induce them to ship ore as soon as rawhiding can be commenced.

TO WORK IN ALBERNI.

The Islander Gold Quartz Mining and Milling Company.

In the advertising columns will be found the prospectus of the Islander Gold Quartz Mining and Milling Company, Ltd. This company has been organized for the purpose of taking over and working the Islander mineral claim, situate on a branch of Granite creek, Alberni district, and for the purpose of purchasing and working such other mineral claims as the company may determine. The Islander mineral claim is within two and a half miles of the navigable waters of Alberni Canal. It is outside the land grant of the E. & N. railway company. A good trail is built direct to the mine. There can thus be no dispute as to title, and transportation to and from the mine will be at low rates. Returns from assays made of the surface ore have varied from $2 to $15 per ton in gold and copper. The character of the ore is similar to those produced by the Le Roi and other mines at Trail creek in West Kootenay. It is believed that as depth is attained the value of the ore will greatly increase, as was the case with the Trail creek ores. Assays have been made by Price, of San Francisco; Tacoma Smelting and Refining Company, Tacoma; W. Pellew-Harvey, Vancouver; Government Assay Office, Victoria. Only surface work has, so far, been done on the claim, which is from four to eight feet in width. It is proposed to sink shafts and otherwise prospect the mine, so as to thoroughly prove its extent and value.

John Irving, M. P. P., William Munsie and W. G. Mackenzie are provisional directors; Thomas H. Prosser, of Flint & Prosser, brokers, is secretary.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday last the divisional court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crease, decided an important point of practice in directing that the appeal from the order of Mr. Justice Drake in the case of Hudson's Bay Co. v. Hazlett should be referred back to that judge to be dealt with under rule of court 577. The defendant had appealed from an order of Mr. Justice Drake, made ex parte, directing defendant to give security for an appeal from the judgment of the Chief Justice holding that book debts were not exemptions under the homestead act. In referring the matter back to the county court the divisional court expressed itself as of the opinion that appeals from ex parte orders should not be taken to divisional court in future, unless the application has been just made to the judge to reconsider his order. Though according to Varrchmann v. Phoenix Brewery Co., 3 B. C., 143, the appellant was justified in appealing as he did, yet the practice hereafter to be followed should be as directed in Black v. Dawson, 14 R. April, 310. Mr. Archer Martin for defendant-appellant, Mr. J. A. Aikman for plaintiffs-respondents.

THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

COR. WHARF AND JOHNSON STS., VICTORIA, B. C.

This popular and well known Hotel will re-open about November 15th under the management of W. JENSEN, its founder, with everything new and bright.

It will be conducted as in former years, aiming to make it homelike for its guests.

HE FOOLED HIS PARTNER

Capt. Peterson Coming North With His Ship Despite His Partner's Protests.

The Bark McNear Will Load Coal at Departure Bay—How it Was Done.

The bark McNear, Captain Peterson, is on her way from San Francisco to Departure Bay for a load of coal. The voyage is an unusual one, from the fact that one of the owners, Hans Thompson, said that the vessel should not come north. Captain Peterson, who also owns a share in the vessel, said he would come and she is coming.

Captain Peterson formerly commanded the bark Lady Lampson, which he lost near Honolulu. He and the crew drifted about on the ocean in small boats for a number of days, until they were finally picked up and landed at Honolulu. Peterson showed himself to be a man of good business sense, and to be possessed of thrift. Instead of waiting to secure another command he bought Captain Swan's interest in the McNear. It was a small interest—only a one-eighth—but he quietly bought up other interests until he now owns a little more than one-half. Thompson has always acted as managing owner, although owning but three-eighths of the vessel. He secured a charter recently from Chandler & Co., to carry coal from Nanaimo to San Francisco, and the ship was ready to sail Wednesday morning, the tug Vigilant having been ordered to tow her to sea.

On Tuesday afternoon, according to Peterson's story, Thompson asked him for his power of attorney for three years, during which time Thompson would act as managing owner. Peterson refused to sign such a paper, whereat the other told him he could not take the bark to sea. Peterson went to the charterers and explained the situation to them, and he was told by them that the vessel would be filled with coal if she went to Nanaimo. He thought that he had everything all fixed, but when he went to board the Vigilant he was informed that the order to go to sea had been countermanded. The captain jumped into a buggy and drove to the Redstack Towboat Company, but he was refused a tug, as orders had been left not to tow the McNear to sea.

Peterson was dazed for a moment at this unexpected turn of affairs, but he had a good counsellor with him. The tug Alice was lying at Mission street wharf with steam up all ready to do anybody's towing business. It took just about two minutes to arrange a price for a tow and five minutes later the captain was on his way to the McNear. No time was lost in weighing anchor, and when the United States district attorney's office opened the gallant bark was speeding through the Golden Gate in tow of the Alice, far beyond the reach of writs and Mr. Thompson.

The McNear achieved considerable notoriety in the past when Captain Swan held an interest in her. The captain had trouble with Thompson, the principal owner. Thompson hired another captain instead of Swan, when the latter had already cleared the vessel for sea. A personal altercation followed, which resulted in Swan's arrest, Thompson claiming that the captain had drawn a pistol on him. Swan never sailed in the McNear again and finally had to sell his interest in the vessel.

A NEW ROUTE.

The Island Belle Connecting Whatcom and Sidney, Makes Her First Trip.

The steamer Island Belle arrived at Sidney yesterday afternoon—a day earlier than was expected. She had on board about 25 passengers, who were quickly conveyed to the city by the Victoria & Sidney railway. The Island Belle is a 165 ton steamer, with accommodation for about 200 passengers. She will run three times a week between Whatcom and Sidney, calling at all the islands in the San Juan archipelago. J. L. Thatcher, traffic agent for the Bellingham Bay Steamboat and Transportation Company, is in the city to-day interviewing business men in the interests of his company. The company offers the same rates by the Island Belle for freight from the east and from Seattle as those levied by the Seattle boats. Passengers can also come by this route from Seattle, as the company have a boat running between Seattle and Whatcom, which makes close connections both ways with the Island Belle. The route being among the islands of the gulf is a most picturesque one in summer, and is free from rough weather in the winter. The farmers of San Juan and other islands in the gulf are pleased that they can send their product direct to Victoria by this route, and intend working up a considerable trade in farm produce here.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 20.—A large five story brick building on Middle street was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started in the liquor store of J. N. Beaver about 1:45, and spread rapidly aided by repeated explosions of whiskey in barrels. All the engines in the city were summoned. By hard work the flames were confined to the building. There was no loss of life; the property loss is between $350,000 and $400,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 20.—Particulars of the loss of the Italian bark Brom Carlo off the Horn, were received here to-day. The bark collided with the British ship Condor. It is now known that not only was the Carlo sunk, but only four of her nineteen men were saved.

Troy, N. Y. Nov. 20.—The horseless carriage left here at 7:45 this morning on the journey to Chicago.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 20.—The Canadian schooner Dauntless is at anchor seven miles above Fort Gratiot light, on the Canadian shore. The crew were taken off today by a tug. The seas are breaking over her and she is fast going to pieces. Two schooners are ashore about two miles up on the Canadian side.

CASUALTIES AND CRIMES

Fire in a New York Sweating Shop—A Triple Murder at Brownsville.

A Colored Teacher Turns Butcher—Perry, Oklahama, Reduced to Ashes.

New York, Nov. 20.—Two hundred and forty people were hemmed in by flames this morning when fire broke out in the six-storey building, 98 Clinton street, on the upper floor, occupied as sweating shops. An unknown man was suffocated on the second floor. Meyer Lipitz, 20 years old, jumped from the fourth floor to the pavement, and was seriously injured. An unknown man jumped from the roof to the three storey building adjoining and was taken unconscious to the hospital. The fire spread so rapidly that all escape was cut off through the narrow stairways. No one can estimate how many dead are still in the building.

Brawnsville, Ore., Nov. 20.—John Montgomery, his wife and B. McKercher, were found murdered at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the farm of O. Templeton, three miles east of here. All three of the victims had been shot with rifles. The murderers made good their escape.

No motive at present is known for the crime. Montgomery was found lying on his back in the yard about twenty feet from the house with the top of his head blown off and his brains scattered over the fence. McKercher was found lying on his face in the sitting room, a bullet wound in the left side of his head and part of the skull gone. Montgomery's rifle was lying across his legs. Mrs. Montgomery was found in the dining room lying on her face, shot in the back.

From their positions it would seem that the victims were all fleeing from the murderers. The excitement here is intense, and if the murderers are caught they will be lynched. No one but the murdered people are known to have been on the premises at the time of the tragedy.

Emporia, Kan., Nov. 20.—The citizens of Dunlap a little village thirty miles north of here, are wildly excited over a series of crimes committed by a negro, and all the able bodied male inhabitants are armed hunting him down. If found he will be lynched.

He is a negro school teacher, who not long ago assaulted one of his pupils, Dora Ray, about 14 years of age. He was cited to appear before the board of education. He did so, accompanied by his lawyer. At the hearing evidence was not only produced proving the attempted assault, but testimony adduced charging him with renewing the attempt. Notwithstanding all this the board wished to settle the matter so that Henderson would not have to appear in court to answer to a criminal charge. This exasperated the father of the little girl, Samuel Ray, who insisted that he be arrested and tried. A quarrel ensued and Henderson struck Ray over the head with a hatchet, splitting his skull. He then rushed for the door and was met in the aisle by Mrs. Ray, who attempted to stop him; she, too, fell before the murderous weapon, being struck on the head with the sharp edge. Next in his path was Mrs. McFall, daughter of Mrs. Ray and sister of Dora. She, also was felled to the floor. He then turned aside and struck Thos. Starkey over the head and escaped, leaving his victims weltering in blood.

Butte, Mont., Nov. 20.—Pettingill, the wild man of Wise River Mountains, has been found dead in his mountain retreat. Pettingill came to Montana during the early period of the war and ever since has lived close among the wild animals of Wise River Mountains. Nothing has ever been learned regarding his life before coming to Montana, though several stories are told concerning his reasons for retiring from civilization. Pettingill had knowledge of a fabulously rich gold vein, but never disclosed the location, though he gave to a party of hunters some quartz that assayed $50,000.

Perry, Oka., Nov. 20.—The north side of the city of Purcell, I. T., caught fire this morning and three-fourths of the town is in ashes. Very little of the town can be saved. It is reported that several persons were burned.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 20.—The last hope that remained to Harry Hayward for his life was wrested from him when the Supreme Court this morning handed down a long opinion affirming the action of the lower court in denying him a new trial. The court was unanimous in their opinion, save in one finding, as to the admissability of Mrs. Hazeltine's evidence, to which Chief Justice Start dissents. The court finds no error in the conduct of the trial and declares the trial judge justified in excluding the testimony as to the sanity of Harry Hayward, as, while on the stand, no question had been raised to his previous mental condition. It was also proper to exclude the evidence as to insanity in the family under the circumstances, as there is a distinction between insanity as a direct issue and as a collateral one affecting the competency of a witness.

Harry Hayward turned pale when the decision was announced, but said nothing more than: "It was just what I expected." He is apparently without hope. County Attorney Nye, to whom Governor Clough has referred the fixing of the date of execution, will name December fifth as the date.

Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The horseless carriage, bound from New York for Chicago, left here at 9 a.m. It is expected to reach Albany early this afternoon.

Rome, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The district attorney this afternoon said all the boys arrested for the train wrecking, except Pettitol, had made a complete confession, which agreed in all important details. The charge preferred is murder in the first degree.

SALISBURY AND SULTAN

Turkey's Ruler Has Written an Appealing Letter to Great Britain's Premier

Asking Him to Assure the Public of the Sultan's Good Intentions.

Long Years of Error Must be Paid for, Says Lord Salisbury.

London, Nov. 20.—Speaking at the annual conference of the National Union of the Conservative association yesterday, Lord Salisbury said among other things: "Allow me to say a few words in answer to a very distinguished distant correspondent, if I may term him so, who requested me to make a statement in a speech to the country. This correspondent is no less a person than the Sultan of Turkey. Nothing would have induced me to read this august message here except the distinct commands of the sender. In the speech at the Guildhall I expressed the opinion and said that I had confidence that the reforms promised for the Turkish empire would not be carried into execution. The Sultan states that the statement has pained him very much, as the carrying out of the reforms is a matter already decided upon by him, and further, that he is desirous of executing them as soon as possible. He then proceeds as follows: 'I have already told my ministers this, and the only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubts on my intentions must be due to the intrigues of certain persons there or elsewhere, or false statements must have been made to cause such an opinion.' The message then proceeds after some intermediary observations: 'I repeat I will execute these reforms. I will see myself that every article is put into force. This is my earnest determination, and I give you my word of honor. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and declare that his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and my country. I shall await the result of this with the greatest anxiety.'

Lord Salisbury then continued: "Those last words will acquit me of any impropriety in what I acknowledge to be a very unprecedented course, the reading of a communication of that kind at a public meeting. I could not abstain from doing what I have done without discourtesy to that distinguished potentate from whom this message issued, but, of course, it would not be seemly for me to comment directly upon these words. Great Britain forms part of concerted Europe, which has resolved, so far as it acts, to act with unanimity. Some persons seem to imagine that we, the people of Great Britain, can direct the decisons of all the European Powers. This is crediting us with more influence than we possess. Whatever is done must be done with unanimity, and we can only speak on behalf of one of the Powers which will concur, if they concur, in any action which may be taken. I will not admit that the responsiblity of any decisions taken rests entirely or mainly on this country. The responsibility is upon us and upon all the Powers in common. All those who have this responsibility must act together, so that if there are others who cannot agree to act with the Powers they cannot have their own way. But I am in no wise desirous of intimating that the slightest shade of disagreement up to this moment has arisen between the Powers."

Lord Salisbury then proceeded to extol Rustem Pasha, who, he feared, would not recover from his present illness. The prime minister spoke especially of the former administration of Rustem Pasha at Lebanon, and said he was convinced if men like him had been placed in charge of the districts where all this horror has occurred they would never have happened. If there had been men around the Sultan like Rustem Pasha present conditions would not exist. The present troubles could not be solved by the external action of the advising Powers. This Lord Salisbury pronounced a clumsy device at best.

Continuing, he said the problem should have been solved by the natural operations of the working counsellors of enlightened monarchy, acting through efficient and competent instruments.

Lord Salisbury added: "I do not see who the men are who are to attend as representatives of the Rustem Pasha type at the Sublime Porte. I exhort you to consider that this terrible Armenian problem is quite as much one of competent men as of adequate law, that the mere writing of new provisions upon fresh decrees cannot supply the place of governors who know how, and, what is equally important, who have the courage to do their duty. I have no doubt that the Powers will do their best, but do not imagine that deep seated diseases in an empire can be cured by the wave of a magician's wand. The result of long years of error will have to be paid for, and cruel and inexorable is the law that those will pay who were not originally guilty of the offence.

"I have taken you for the moment into the unaccustomed field of foreign policy. Nothing but the circumstances to which I have referred would have induced me to do so, for I maintain that a foreign minister, above all others, is bound to value and cherish the virtue of silence."

Lord Salisbury then turned to domestic affairs, and said that the Conservative victory was mainly due to the fact that the magnetic influence of a great statesman, which had been exercised in a sinister spirit, had been removed. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the divisions among the Irishmen, and said that if they were left alone they would cut their own throats.

The Morning Post, in an editorial this morning, says that it must be admitted that Lord Salisbury's warning to the Sultan was as unrelenting as the circumstances were cruel. No one can fail to be struck by the pathetic dignity and frank earnestness of the Sultan's reply to the lord mayor's day dinner address.

The Standard says that the pathetic sincerity of the letter to Lord Salisbury will gain for the Saltan the sympathy of all Englishmen. The only effect of the Sultan's letter and Lord Salisbury's speech is to confirm the prime minister's judgment as to the chief responsibility for the breakdown of the government of Turkey.

The Daily News, commenting upon the letter of the Sultan to Lord Salisbury, says that the incident shows that callous as the Sultan certainly is, he really cares for public opinion and for the good wishes of the people of Great Britain.

The Chronicle says that no undignified and childish an act is unprecedented in the history of the diplomatic world, and adds that the Sultan's repentance probably comes too late.

The Times this morning prints an editorial commenting upon the speech of Lord Salisbury at Brighton, and asserts that the letter written by the Sultan to the prime minister was a remarkable tribute to the influence which Lord Salisbury holds in Europe. The Times adds that it may be doubted as to whether the Sultan will be greatly pleased with the result of his appeal, since Lord Salisbury declines to act outside of the concerted Powers.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Rome gives additional information concerning the negotiations between Russia and Austria, so far as the Turkish empire is concerned. The correspondent of the Daily News at Rome says that Austria proposes that the combined fleets of Russia and Austria should force the Dardanelles, and that their joint armies should occupy Constantinople, if necessary. To these propositions Russia declined to agree.

The correspondent says it is reported in official circles that, in view of the possible disruption of Turkey, Russia and Great Britain are negotiating an agreement which will give the Czar a free hand for the occupation or annexation of Anatolia, while Great Britain will have the right to establish a permanent protectorate in Egypt.

The Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Constantinople which asserts that no news of fresh disturbances in Asia Minor have been received since Saturday, and that confidence is apparently being restored. At Aleppo it is hoped that the worst is over and it is believed that quiet has been re-established in European Turkey. The correspondent also announces that the Armenian women of Constantinople have addressed a memorial and an appeal to Lady Somerset, well known for her work in the W. C. T. U. in particular, and for her efforts as a humanitarian in general.

London, Nov. 20.—Lord Salisbury was granted an audience by the Queen at Windsor castle yesterday. It is supposed that the message to the Sultan concerning affairs in the Turkish empire has been sent by the Queen, and that this was the subject under discussion.

Vienna, Nov. 20.—Commenting on the refusal of Russia (announced in a dispatch from Rome to the London Times) to agree to the proposals of Austria for the settlement of the Turkish question, the semi-official Fremdenbih declares that Russia assents to the Austrian proposal in the main, but objects to the provision empowering the embassies at Constantinople to adopt such temporary measures as they see fit in case of momentary danger. Russia contends that they should not be invested with such extensive powers, but that any measures taken by the embassies should be preceded by an understanding between the different cabinets interested.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Tiflis, Russian Transcaucasia, says the Armenian Catholics have received a reply to the communication recently sent to the Russian ambassador here, M. de Nelidoff. It is as follows: "The Armenians of Constantinople city are now reassured they are threatened with no danger. In the provinces, however, there are regrettable conflicts which in most cases are caused by the Armenians, who were instigated by their revolutionary committee. The result was a terrible revenge on the part of the Turks in the shape of horrible massacres of the Christians.

The Sultan has sanctioned the scheme for reforms submitted by the three great Powers, and prepartions are now proceeding to carry them out. To this end it is necessary that the leaders of the people should persuade the latter to desist from any revolutionary attempt, to abandon the idle hope of foreign intervention, stop all disturbances and co-operate in the re-establishment of general peace, in improving the situation and in the introduction of a new order of things."

As intimated in these dispatches during the last few days, the attitude of the Sultan has undergone a decided change since the other fleets began to join the British fleet in the naval demonstration in Salonica bay. No doubt the pressure brought to bear upon the Sultan has been strong enough to make him take personal charge of the work in Armenia, and it is now hoped there will be no further bloodshed.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 20.—The U. S. S. Minneapolis has been ordered to join the European squadron immediately, doubtless on account of the Turkish situation. She is in American waters now, and it will take several days to fit her out.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DUNRAVEN STAYS WITH IT

He Will Come to New York With Evidence to Support His Charges.

Mr. Iselin Writes a Letter Denying In Toto All Dunraven's Accusations.

New York, Nov. 20.—The New York Yacht Club held a meeting to-night to take action concerning the charges made by Lord Dunraven, which brought forth from C. Oliver Iselin an interesting and vigorous refutation of the Englishman's statement. There was read also a letter from H. Maitland Kersey, conveying an offer from Lord Dunraven to come to this country for an investigation, which was a complete surprise. Charge of the whole matter was delegated to a committee of three, J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier; William C. Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy; and George L. Rives, the two first named being of more than national reputation. The meeting was of short duration. First Lord Dunraven's charges published in the London Field were read, then rebuttal testimony from members of the cup committee and the regatta committees. Then came Mr. Iselin's letter, which follows:

"To the New York Yacht Club—Gentlemen: I desire to lay before you for your consideration to-day the charges made by Lord Dunraven in his letter to the London Field, of which the annexed is a copy. A careful perusal of this letter will show that Lord Dunraven makes the charges that after being measured for the cup race in September last the Defender was surreptitiously loaded so as to sink her four inches in the water; that she sailed in that condition in the first day's race, and immediately after the race ballasts of lead were secretly removed, so that when measured the next day (Sunday) no discrepancy was found to exist between the two measurements.

"While Lord Dunraven intimates that I was not personally cognizant of the fraud, the charge is none the less explicit. Now, Lord Dunraven is an experienced yachtsman, and when he made this charge he knew perfectly well, as every yachtsman knows, that it was practically impossible for such a thing as he charges to have been done on the Defender between her measurement on Friday and her sailing on Saturday, without being known or made known to me, who, on behalf of the owners of the Defender and in the name of the New York Yacht Club, was charged with the sole personal responsibility of managing her during the race. Officers to the number of 38 were on board of her all the intervening time, and it is impossible that the fourteen tons of ballast necessary to accomplish the result charged could have been put into her on Friday night and taken out again before Sunday without the fact being known to a large number of witnesses. I was responsible for the proper officering and managing of the yacht. I personally examined the Defender's hold and every part of her on the morning of the 7th, immediately before the race, and I know the absolute falsity of the imputation. I consider myself, therefore, as standing before the world solemnly charged by Lord Dunraven with an offense as base as could possibly be imputed to a sportsman and a gentleman, and which I indignantly resent, and, more than that, with having betrayed the confidence of my associates in the ownership of the Defender, the trust placed in me by the New York Yacht Club, and the good name of my country, whose reputation for fair play will be involved in the contest.

"Lord Dunraven claims to have sailed the race on Saturday after being assured that he had been cheated in the fraudulent overloading of the Defender. He sailed the next race on the 10th with the same conviction in his mind as that on the first day's race, that he had been cheated. He brought off the last day's race, not upon any such grounds, but on the entirely distinct grounds that the course would not and could not be clear. He went home and after a silence of more than two months he makes this odious charge in a communication addressed not to me or to the owners of the Defender, nor to either the New York Yacht Club or the Royal Yacht Squadron, but to a public paper on the other side of the Atlantic which it would be impossible for me to read or reply to before it had already made a deep impression on the minds of his countrymen.

"Relying upon its belief in my integrity, the New York Yacht Club deemed itself justified in placing its honor and that of the country in my hands in the conduct of the race. I could not have imagined that in assuming that trust I should expose myself and you to such gross imputations. But, now that they are made, I place myself in your hands, in order that the club may take such steps as it sees fit, not alone to vindicate the Defender and the honor of her owners, but also to refute the imputation cast upon the good faith of the club and the country. I have the honor to remain very respectfully yours."

—To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

Teacher—How many sexes are there?
Pupil—Three.
Teacher—What are they?
Pupil—Men, women and the new woman.—New York World.

DR. TAFT'S ASTHMALENE CURES ASTHMA so that you need NOT SIT UP all night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. Send your name and address, we will mail trial bottle FREE
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ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA

She Makes a Very Good Run Across the Pacific, Despite Very Thick Weather.

Capt. Archibald Refused to Take His Vessel to William Head Last Night.

Although the C. P. R. steamship Empress of China passed Otter Point before 4 o'clock yesterday she was not anchored off the outer wharf until after 7 o'clock last night, and it was four hours later before the Victoria passengers had been landed. All this delay was caused by the fog and the policy of the C. P. R. in refusing to bring their steamers to the outer wharf, which they could now do without the least trouble. Pilots Thompson and Bucknam, who had been out in the straits all day and the night before, waiting for the Empress, missed her in the fog, so Captain Archibald brought her up under slow steam. The current took him down towards Clover Point, where he sighted the steamer Maude, which was on her way from Vancouver. Thinking that the Maude was coming out as tender she was called alongside. Captain Sere, of the Maude, got on the Empress and directed Captain Archibald to safe anchorage off the outer wharf.

All this time the tender Rainbow, with the C. P. R. and customs officials and a number of others on board, was at William Head waiting for the Empress to come there. Her whistle was heard as she passed in, and the official tried to induce Dr. Jones, the quarantine officer, to take his steamer and go out and pass her. This Dr. Jones declined to do, stating that his place was at William Head and the vessel must go there to be examined. This decision was conveyed to Captain Archibald by the C. P. R. officials, but he declined to go to William Head at night, considering the thickness of the weather, and Pilot Babington said he could take the ship there if that was not guilty."

The Queen vs. Antonio Alwanzia, charged with assaulting Police Officer Campbell, of Esquimalt, while in the discharge of his duty, was next proceeded with. Mr. George E. Powell appeared for the prisoner. This case was not finished at 4 o'clock.

From Wednesday's Daily.

In Regina v. Amanzia yesterday afternoon Constable Campbell, William Robinson and John Day, for the prosecution, all swore that the prisoner assaulted Constable Campbell. For the defence three witnesses, Lenox, Logan and Lafferty, swore they saw the whole affair, and no blow was struck on either side. Some amusement was caused when Mr. Al. Lafferty said he saw Mr. Robinson come down with a club and say he would like to smash Amanzia. Mr. Robinson arose and looked at Lafferty and said he never saw him before and did not believe he was ever in Esquimalt. The jury came in at eight o'clock after an absence of three hours with a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Irving, at the close of the trial, referring to the grand jury's suggestion that the case might have been disposed of before the magistrate, said that the prisoner had refused to be dealt with summarily.

This morning the court first took up the charges against Frank R. Goodrich, charged with forgery, personation and obtaining money under false pretences. After the jury was sworn the prisoner asked Mr. W. H. Langley to defend him. Mr. Irving, in opening, stated the crown's contention to be that an Ontario commercial traveller named Remus Goodrich had a collection to make in Washington, and employed an attorney named C. H. Dye, of Oregon City, who collected the money and bought a draft on Victoria payable to himself. He then endorsed the draft payable to "R. Goodrich," and sent it in a letter to Victoria, which letter must have been received by the prisoner, as the draft was afterwards cashed by him at the Bank of Montreal here. E. Pitt, accountant, of the Bank of Montreal, identified the draft, which was paid on the 20th of March last. The amount was $18.75. R. F. Tolmie testified that he went into the bank and identified the prisoner as Mr. Goodrich. Sergeant Langley swore that prisoner told him he got the draft in a letter, and said he expected he would get four years for it. The sergeant was not at all consoling, and told him at the time he might get more. No witnesses were called for the defence. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of personation and forgery.

Regina v. Dolphing was next heard, the prisoner being charged with housebreaking. Mr. Langley appeared for the prisoner. Mrs. Rosencrats, of 48 Chatham street, was awakened about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, and saw a man in her room going through a chest of drawers. She called out and asked him what he was doing there. The man, whom she identified as the prisoner, ran downstairs; she got up and went down and saw the prisoner and another man on the sidewalk near the house. Prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf, and said on the morning in question he was in bed on Pandora street, in a room occupied by a man named Corbett. He went to bed at 12 and did not get up until 10 next morning. On cross-examination he said he had been in Victoria fourteen months, six of which he had spent in jail, because he had stolen a few shirts in the daytime. Corbett was now in jail for vagrancy.

—For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Visitor—What made him so dreadfully ill. He never was an invalid before?
Wife (tearfully)—He's been reading these doctor's columns in the newspapers.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE ASSIZE COURT.

Cases Before the Jury To-Day—Pyatt Aquitted.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The assizes opened this morning before the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake. Mr. P. AE. Irving appears as crown prosecutor. After the reading of the Queen's commission the grand jury was sworn and Mr. Dennis R. Harris elected foreman. Only fourteen grand jurors were in attendance, and his lordship had three of the petit jurors put on the grand jury. His lordship then briefly explained to the jury their duties telling them that they were not to try the case but were only to determine from the witnesses whose evidence they would hear whether or not there was a prima facie case against the prisoner, such as would warrant their putting him on his trial—only twelve of the grand jury have to believe there are grounds for further consideration. The circumstances of the different charges were then explained and the jury retired and the court adjourned until noon.

Before adjourning Hon. C. E. Pooley, Q.C., a bencher of the Law Society, introduced to the court Mr. Denis Murphy, who, he said, had recently passed a very satisfactory examination for call to the bar and admission. Mr. Murphy then took the usual oaths.

At 12 o'clock the grand jury returned a true bill against Joseph Pyatt, and a jury was selected with Peter Gordon as foreman. Mr. Irving opened the case to the jury, saying that a week ago today the house of Robert English, 181 Johnson street, was broken into and $65 stolen therefrom. Nobody saw the act done and the evidence was all circumstantial. On the morning of the stealing prisoner called at English's house and they went together to the Willows and then to the Red Lion. At each place they had several drinks, all of which English paid for because Pyatt said he had no money. At the Lion brewery towards evening they had supper and Mr. English became pretty drunk, and the prisoner left him there. When Mr. English came home later in the evening he found that his house had been broken into and $65 stolen. That night prisoner got a $5 and a $10 bill changed, saying he had been winning at cards. Robert English gave his evidence practically the same as stated in Mr. Irving's opening. Prisoner told him he was dead broke. He was cross-examined by the prisoner, but nothing of importance came out. Thomas Potter of the Lion brewery, heard the prisoner say he was dead broke. On cross-examination he said he had been here thirty-six years and no one could say he had ever told a story. Ross Ferguson, of the Gordon hotel, saw prisoner with a $5 bill the night of the robbery. The prisoner said he had been winning at cards. Mrs. Simpson, of Rock Bay hotel, was handed a $10 bill the same night by the prisoner, who said he had got it gambling. To prisoner she admitting giving him a $5 bill a few days before.

Constable Palmer, who made the arrest was told by prisoner that he had no bills at all the night of the robbery. The prisoner addressed the jury and said he had won money at the Delmonico, and denied all knowledge of the stealing. His lordship charged rather in favor of the prisoner.

At 2:30 the jury returned a verdict "Not guilty."

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

Pacific Coast and Northwestern Steamship Companies Cut Rates.

The Pacific Coast Steamship company have entered the passenger rate war between northern ports and San Francisco, and the steamer Rosalie has met the cut made by the owners of the Sehome. Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. yesterday received instructions to sell first class tickets by the steamer Umatilla, sailing on the 24th, for $8, and second class tickets for $5. This is the cheapest rate that has been quoted for many years. The cheap rate is made for the purpose of meeting the cut made by the Southern Pacific railway and the O. R. & N. steamship company between Portland and San Francisco. The fight gives promise of lasting for some time.

Capt. D. B. Jackson, of the Northern Steamship company, said the cut made by his company will be permanent, whether there is opposition or not, and that hereafter passengers can travel between Victoria and Port Townsend for 50 cents and between Victoria and Seattle for $1.

—You may eat cheap food and not be seriously hurt by it; but you cannot take cheap medicines without positive injury. If you use any substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you do so at the peril of your health, perhaps of your life. Insist on having Ayer's and no other.

THE UNION PACIFIC FLYER.

All Records of the Road to be Knocked Sky High.

Omaha, Nov. 20.—The initial Union Pacific train to shorten time between Chicago and San Francisco, in conjunction with the Northwestern and Southern Pacific, left Omaha five minutes late at 8:15 this morning. It arrived from Chicago four minutes late. It was equipped with two Pullman palace cars, a diner, chair car and two day coaches. The train carried thirty-four through passengers. The schedule is many hours faster than anything before attempted in the west. Ogden, 1032 miles from Omaha, will be reached at 1:40 Tuesday afternoon; Salt Lake, 1093 miles, at 3 p.m. Tuesday; San Francisco, 1864 miles, at 8:45 p.m. on Wednesday; Los Angeles, 2219 miles, 10 a.m. Thursday. The fast mail, which has been the pride of the line, now takes secondary place, but is still a very fast train.

There is no article in the line of medicine that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Little Boy—Tommy Wing's mother is awfully good and kind to him.
Mamma—What has she done that is so thoughful?
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